SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 131— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1924. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA ..	KHIVA*	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer,	Tons.
13th June.	DURENDA*	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th June	JEYPORE *		5,318
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
10th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
4th June	BAMORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 10-30 a. m.
6th ,,	VITA	Busreh via K'chi
11th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box. 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 102.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	31st May	9th June
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	8th June	22nd ,,
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th ,,	28th ,,
*Tamba Maru	N. Wadi	5843	28th ,,	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17thJuly	31st ,,
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th ,,	11th Aug.

Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No :— 20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

HOMEWARD PASSAGES 1925.

INTENDING PASSENGERS are strongly advised to register their requirements without delay in order to avoid disappointment.

Berths are allotted strictly in order of priority, and early registration, which is entirely non-committal, will ensure good accommodation being secured.

For full particulars regarding fares, concessions, baggage allowances etc., apply to:—

COX & KING'S SHIPPING AGENCY, LTD.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,835
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. B. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changehun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CONDEMNED WITHOUT TRIAL
Do not condemn your old battery without giving a trial to
RADIOLITE.
RADIOLITE } prevents and removes sulphation. preserves plates and insulators. puts new life in your battery.
RADIOLITE IS A THOROUGHLY PROVED PRODUCT.
Best Testimonials from the Government Electrical Engineer, Electrical Engineer to the G.I.P. Railway Company, the Professor of Physics—Royal Institute of Science and numerous others.
SEND all your old batteries to us.
Apply for full particulars to Sole Agents,
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabh I, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Magaubhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagr.).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A. LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Latar, Esq., Sar Subo, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.

Funds and assets over—	Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—	Rs. 4,00,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
P.C. RAY, M.A., B.L.,
The Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

"The Best of its Kind"
A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is "the best of its kind."
The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc. etc.
Re 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.
Bombay Office—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1. Gross 10-8-0
80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7. Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

CURE YOUR EYE.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SUPERVISORS and CLERKS for a Commercial firm. Applicant should have business experience, and willing to travelling duties. Apply stating salary to "RENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
R10532

WANTED—A CHIEF ENGINEER for a public Electric Supply undertaking. Applicants should have had several years' experience in the construction and maintenance of a supply system with Diesel Engines and High Tension Alternating Current. Pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per mensem according to qualifications. Applications should reach RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Chairman, The Jullundur Electric Supply Company, Limited, Jullundur City by the 21st of June, 1924, accompanied with full details of past expperience.
A 19803

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A well experienced and qualified gentleman, aged 36 years, seeks EMPLOYMENT either as ACCOUNTANT, SECRETARY or MANAGER. Has put many years in the line and gained wide knowledge. Holds Degrees and Diplomas from well-known English and American Commercial Institutions. Excellent references from previous employers. Would be able to join at any time after 31st July, next. For further particulars please address to Box No. 281, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10519

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A portion of a FLAT, locality Byculla Club rent very moderate. Apply Box No. 50, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C

TO LET—FORT APOLLO STREET, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, near Duke & Sons in Lakhani Mansions, godowns, premises for printing presses, also rooms, suitable for offices and residences. Rent Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.
C R10538

TO LET—At 426, Girgaum Road, Thakordwar, Lock-up MOTOR GARAGES with facilities of water, pit, electric light and telephone. Also space suitable for WORK-SHOP, REPAIR-SHOP or GODOWN. Rent reasonable. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
C R10527

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One Marshall Son's coupled compound non-condensing drop and trip valve 12in. by 21in. by 30in. ENGINE and one Thomas Hill's 28ft. by 7ft. by 180lbs. BOILER. Apply to EDULJI FRAMJI DOTIVALA, Gin. Amraoti (Berar).
K R10463

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—MEYER'S CODE 39th EDI. Write to M. ALLABUX & CO., behind Hongkong Bank, Fort.
L 10536

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES. Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial Alliance each one Rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, PONDICHERRY.
L R10520

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —The new session commences from the 12th June, 1924. Enrolments are proceeding. Apply:— PRINCIPAL, Great Western Bldg., Apollo St., Bombay.
M R10535

THE INSTITUTION FOR INDIAN LADIES —Admits married and unmarried ladies also widows. Re-opens June 9th., Janmashtami House, Khetwadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
M

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR—Will be RE-OPENED on the 20th of June, 1924. Honours as well as Pass Courses in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, History and Economics and Philosophy are taught here. Arrangements for teaching Marathi in B.A. are made. Free accommodation in the Local Communal Boarding Houses. Staff efficient, climate healthy, living cheaper and fees lower, viz. Rs. 35 per terms. Apply for admission and prospectus to (Sd.) BALKRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D., Principal.
M 19772

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 90 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you,
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 267. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Secondhand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
B B

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board list price Rs. 495, 540 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.

Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 21282.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! NOVELTY!!!—These are just brought out to meet the general demand of all classes. BABIES FOLDING PERAMBULATOR, with rubber wheels and sleeping berth for babies, made of best quality and highly finished. Very comfortable, durable and cheap. Enquiries from wholesale firms only invited. WANTED AGENTS to canvass orders on commission basis. Terms moderate. PUNJAB IRON WORKS, Gujarat (P. B.).
T 19804

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

BY order of the Calcutta High Court the meeting of Creditors and Shareholders of the above Bank originally fixed for the 6th June has with the consent of the Committee of Investigation and the Liquidators now been fixed for a date not later than the 18th August next.
In the event of the Liquidators being in a position to convene the meeting before the 18th August notification will be issued in due course.

CLARENCE G. ASHWORTH.
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
8, Council House Street.
Calcutta.
30th May, 1924.
C 19814

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

OWING to causes beyond the undersigned's control, the bridge over the Nira River on the Poona Mahableshwar Road, is not likely to be completed till the end of June.
2. From the records of the last 11 years, it has been ascertained that 15th of June is the earliest date on which the low level causeway across the Nira River, just below the Lloyd dam at Bhatgar was submerged. Hence it may reasonably be assumed that up to that date the Mahableshwar Poona Road via Bhatgar will remain open, as at present, unless the rains begin prematurely this year.
3. If there is earlier rain and the Nira Causeway near the Bhatgar works is under water, all traffic from Mahableshwar to Poona via the Bhatgar works will be temporarily suspended till the floods subside. In that case the only route open for traffic will be by rail via Wathar.
4. When there is rain and likelihood of the Causeway being submerged, notices will be issued from time to time during the month of June, as occasion arises, warning the public that the road is blocked or liable to remain blocked for an indefinite period, during which the road will be closed to all vehicular traffic.
5. During the first fortnight of June, notice will also be given at intervals of 3 or 4 days whether the low level Causeways at Bhatgar are passable or not.

(Sd.) N.N. AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer,
Satara District.
C19770

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the MORARJEE GOCULDAS HALL, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of June, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the Capital of the Company, be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (Divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each of which 5,98,905 shares have been issued) to Rs. 1,50,00,000 (Divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each) and that such reduction be effected firstly by reducing the nominal amount of each of the present 6,00,000 shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 15 per share, secondly by returning Rs. 10 per share to the holder of each of the 16,666 shares of Rs. 75 each which have been issued as fully paid-up and by issuing to the holder of each of such fully paid up shares another fully paid-up share of Rs. 15 each to the intent that the holder of each fully paid share of Rs. 75 should have in lieu thereof 2 fully paid shares of Rs. 15 each and Rs. 10 in cash, thirdly by extinguishing the present liability of Rs. 45 per share in respect of uncalled Capital on each of the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up, fourthly by cancelling Capital which has been lost or unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 15 on each of the 5,82,239 shares and to the extent of Rs. 35 on each of the 16,666 shares fully paid-up of the company which have been issued and are now outstanding and fifthly by issuing 400,000 further shares of Rs. 15 each."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution by a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on Saturday the 12th day of July 1924 at the same place and at the same time for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Dated the 7th day of May, 1924.
C19697

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE J.N. TATA EDUCATION SCHEME BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS for the two studentships available for the current year for advanced study in England or elsewhere out of India under the J.N. Tata Education Scheme will be received not later than the 31st July, 1924. Only First Class graduates of a recognised Indian University are eligible for selection. All applications must be made on the special form which can be had from the Office of the HONORARY SECRETARY, The J.N. Tata Education Scheme, Nevsari Buildings, Fort Bombay.
19778

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS TICKETS.

IMPORTERS of Piece-goods, Dealers, and all parties interested, are hereby notified that, in our capacity as Receivers, appointed by the High Court, of the Estate of the late Bapuji Sorabji Patel, including his business of Framjee Sons and Co., until lately carried out at Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, we have transferred to Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & CO. all rights and title to the undernoted Tickets or Trade-marks, including relative designs, descriptions and numbers, which were the absolute property of the said B. S. Patel, with full liberty to deal in such Tickets, etc., hereafter exclusively.

"Vasantika."
"Brahma's Reward."
"Maharastra Soondari."
"Guzerat-No-Hero."
"Shakuntala's Love Letter."
"Shri Vishnu Bhagwan."

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Receivers in re. Framjee Sons and Co.
C19704

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINTRY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 486 of 1920.
MAHOMEDBUX RAHIMBUX ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Bai DINABAI, widow of Abraham Eloji, and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of January, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or plot of Leasehold land, forming part of land belonging to the Soonat Khoja Jamat Charity known as Bai Euttonbai Datubhai Manji Benevolent Trust, situate at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector under Old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 577, 435, 495, 754 and 754, New Nos. 11915, 12595, 12464, New Survey Nos. 1/2631, 1/2632, 3/2633 and 2, 3 and 4/2653, which piece or plot is registered in the Fazandar's Books as plot marked E and F admeasuring 516 square yards or thereabouts together with the dwelling house or building with out-houses standing on such plot and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2513 (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 25 and 25A, and is bounded on the East and West by the other lands of the Fazandar, on the South by a water drain and on the North by a proposed public road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 41, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19703

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with a Codicil thereto of Bai PURIBAI, widow of Bhagwandas Vishram, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of her death at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort. ..... Deceased.
(1) THAKKAR GORDHANDAS GOVINDJI BHANJI, (2) THAKKAR HARIDAS GORDHANDAS, (3) THAKKAR JIWANDAS MOOLJI and (4) THAKKAR GOCULDAS VASSANJI, all of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitants, four of the executors named in the said Will, residing at Anantwadi, outside the Fort, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort. Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort and Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, outside the Fort, respectively. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are **hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings,** if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 22nd day of May, 1924.
Messrs. SHAH & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
A true copy.
SHAH & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C19721

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT LOVE-STORY EVER FILMED
The Picturization of the world-famous Romance and stage success

A LADY of QUALITY (8 REELS.)

A Thrilling Love Story of one of the World's Most Beautiful Women!

A Magnificent Production of Frances Hodgson Burnett's Glorious Romance
STARRING

VIRGINIA VALLI
with MILTON SILLS
and a tremendous supporting cast

A HOBART HENLEY PRODUCTION — UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
"THE CHILD THOU GAVEST ME"
With Lewis Stone and a Real All-Star Cast.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT"
Featuring CONSTANCE BINNEY.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"WHEN THE CLOUDS ROLL BY"
Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

One Week More!
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
has the pleasure to present
VIKRAM CHARITRA
OR
VIKRAM OUTWITTED
Produced By
Saraswati Film Co.
From the Story and Scenario by "VINODKANT"
Proving conclusively that
"Intelligence isabove Power"
Featuring
Miss TARA
Supported by
Asubhai, Gopalji, Boras, etc.
PRODUCED at Majestic Studio.
—TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL—

GLOBE.
COMING! COMING!
Saturday 7th June 1924
PATHE'S GREATEST & LATEST SERIAL
HAUNTED VALLEY
Featuring
The World's Favourite
RUTH ROLAND
For the 1st Time in India.
GLOBE.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
Novelty
CINEMA
PRESENTS TO-NIGHT
AT 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
PRISCILL DEAN
In Universal's Production De Luxe
'The Exquisite Thief'
and a 2-Reeled Universal's Super-Comic
'Nobody's Darling'
Featuring
BABY PEGGY

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
"KALA-NAG"
(The Triumph of justice) in eight parts
Daily 5. 7. 9. and 11. p. m.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
Extra shows at 3, p. m.
Price as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Poona:—Laxmi-Vilas Theatre.
Wednesday 4th June 1924.
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
VIDYAHARAN.
Saturday 7th June 1924.
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
MANAPAMAN.
Sunday 8th June 1924, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SANNYASHACHA-SAMSAR.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali
Grant Road, **Elphinstone Theatre**
TO-NIGHT AT 9 (S.T.)
SANT SAKHUBAI
Plan open at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 7 p. m.
Proprietor—G. B. BHATE.

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF 83 BALES COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, in the godown of Messrs Goculdas Dossa & Co., by their order and on account of the G. I. P. Railway Co.
83 bales cotton slightly damaged by fire and water in the Railway transit.
Out of 90 bales f. p. cotton Dharwel—Motibag to Cotton Depot under R. R. No. D 1664/72 Inv. No. 84 of 11-12-23.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th June, 1924.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1924, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Miss B. A. Engineer, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B., Secretary, Seva Sadan, Bombay—Pointing out that Seva Sadan had never applied for a grant from the Municipality for a Rescue Home as stated by the Commissioner at a meeting of the Corporation.

2. Letters from Mr. Narotham Jethabhai Narmani—Suggesting that the Electric Supply Company should be asked not to cut off power for lighting purposes from buildings for non-payment of bills by the landlords thereof.

3. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Hind Vyayam Shala, Hanuman Building, Chunam Lane—Applying for a grant of a plot of land or for an honorarium of Rs. 250 per month for the Vyayam Shala.

4. Letter from Messrs. Muljee Thakoredas and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Bai Hirabai Navroji Bhagai—Regarding the damage apprehended to their client's building No. 35, Bholwad Lane, Fort, by the demolition of an adjoining property belonging to the Municipality.

5. Letter from Mr. Nowroji Merwanji Mehta —Suggesting that some more benches may be placed in the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens and that the lamps placed on the Bandstand should also be lighted on days when there is no band after sunset.

6. Letter from Mr. Narsingdas Jodhraj and others—Requesting that the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens may be opened to the public at 5-30 a.m. (S. T.) instead of at 6-15 a.m. (S. T.).

7. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Anjuman Zeya-Ul-Islam—Forwarding a Resolution passed by the Anjuman reaffirming their protest against the prohibition of slaughter of cows and she-buffaloes under 8 years of age.

8. Letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Guntur—Forwarding the Council's resolution, congratulating the President of the Corporation on his having been elected as such and the Corporation for electing him.

9. Letter from Mr. Abdeally Haveliwala—Suggesting that the "Union Jack" should be hoisted in the front of the Municipal Office on days when meetings of the Corporation are called.

10. Letter from Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, President, Saloon and Hamamkhana Owners and Barbers' Association—Forwarding a memorandum in which a protest is made against the proposal for the licensing of barbers' shops.

11. Letter from Mr. Mathuradas Haribhai and others—Suggesting that the scheme for widening Cavel Street should be taken up in hand early.

12. Letter from the Secretary, Meghwal Hitwardhak Mandal—Requesting that lights may be provided in the Municipal Chawls at Vat pakhadi where Municipal servants of the Depressed Classes reside and that a Municipal latrine which is within two feet of the Temple of Shri Laxminarayan constructed by the Depressed Classes in the front portion of the Chawls be removed.

13. Letter from Mr. Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani—Suggesting that Government may be approached for the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to bring into existence his scheme for the creation of a Bombay Parliament and a Bombay Cabinet.

14. Letter from Mr. Kalianji Karsondas—Suggesting that out of the covered up wells in the City good wells should be opened up so as to make the water thereof available for use to the people.

15. Letter from Dr. Abraham E. Shellim—Suggesting that some officers may be appointed to visit book-shops and stalls in the City to detect undesirable books exposed for sale.

16. Letter from Mr. Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani—Offering certain suggestions for the appointment of small committees for the disposal of complaints and petitions from the public addressed to the Corporation.

17. Letter from Mr. Dugdoo Gabbaji Ghate, resident of the premises No. AA 2, Lalbaug, Parel—Requesting that action may be taken against his landlord for having a wall of the premises repaired.

18. Letter from Mr. Vishnu J. Trivedi—Recounting the various ways in which his landlord harasses him and requesting that Government may be requested to continue the Rent Act with certain amendments.

19. Letter from the Lecture Secretary, Lewisham Labour Party, East Division—Forwarding a resolution passed by a meeting of British Workers held under the auspices of the Party, expressing its sympathy with the Cotton operators and other factory workers in India.

20. Letter from Mr. M. C. Modi—Pointing out that the Statue of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta does not bear inscriptions in the vernaculars.

21. Letter from Mr. Dhirajlal Chheganlal—Suggesting that boards indicating the nearest hospital, police station, etc., should be put up at important junctions in the City.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

22. Recommending sanction to the amount of Rs. 11,432-4-0 paid by Mr. Kanji Karsondas to the Municipality in respect of permission to erect an arcade in front of his building No. 187, Hornby Road, which has not been erected, being refunded to him.

23. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the condition of drains at Draupadi Building at Girgaum Back Road, Mr. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

24. Recommending that in reply to their letter, on behalf of their clients, Messrs. Govindji Bharmal and Kanji Motibhai, regarding the condition of the Anand Building, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

25. Recommending a grant of Rs. 7,750 to meet the payment of a temporary staff up to 28th February, 1925, to be employed from 1st May, 1924, in connection with the work of controlling the squatters and hawkers and for the collection of fees from those allowed to squat or hawk in specific portions of public streets.

26. Recommending sanction to Mr. R. G. Robottom, Assessor and Collector, being allowed a personal allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem in addition to the scheduled salary with effect from the 1st April, 1924

27. Recommending sanction to the acquisition of property bearing N. S. 2,3537, C. S. No. 1683 at Ghellabhai Street, required for the improvement of the street, for a sum of Rs. 9,500.

28. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter, reporting the payment by Government of the amount of the award, viz., Rs. 6,88,383 in respect of the Municipal land at Arthur Road required by Government for an Under-trial Prison.

29. Recommending that a letter from Mr. R. N. Satkar and others, regarding nuisance caused by accumulation of dust, etc. in Zaoba's Oart, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

30. Recommending that a letter from Mr. A. J. Lonzado, regarding the condition of Mr. Khanji Nanji Murarji's chawls at Suparibaug Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

31. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Mahomedbhoy Essoofally, regarding the condition of the street from Sandhurst Road to Grant Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

32. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the provision of a staircase, south of Frere Bridge, Grant Road, Mr. J. E. Capadia be informed that the matter is being expedited.

33. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Ganpatrao Krishnajee Borade, inviting attention to the nuisance caused to the public by hawkers on Chowpati Sea Face, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

34. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Meghji Chaturbhuj Ladha, suggesting extension of certain tram lines, be referred to the Tramways Committee.

35. Recommending approval to (1) the settlements proposed by the Commissioner in connection with the acquisition of properties in the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme and (2) the acceptance of the offer of the Receiver in Suit No. 868 of 1921 in respect of the acquisition by the Municipality of a property in Parsi Panchayat Lane.

36. Recommending purchase of a strip of land adjoining the public latrines in Cavel Street.

37. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,500 for payment of a moiety of remuneration to be paid to Mr. D. W. Ditchburn for fixing the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City vesting in His Majesty and beneficially occupied and intimating that the moiety of charges for printing the award will be met from the Printing Grant for the Property and Wheel Tax Establishment.

38. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the erection of huts opposite his bungalow at Mathew Road, Mr. Vasanji Mulji be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

39. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to provide an arched drain from the junction of Frere Road and Carnac Road to the outfall at Carnac Road and that in reply to his letter, regarding the flooding of the locality between the Town Hall and Warl Bunder Road, during monsoon, Mr. Nusserwanji D. Mehta be informed of the orders passed.

40. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding non-supply of water to the flushing tanks at premises No. 27, Musjid Siding Road, Dana Bunder, Mr. M. P. Lohana, Vakil, High Court, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

41. Recommending that a letter from Mr. J. A. Andrade and others, regarding the drainage work opposite the Elphinstone Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

42. Recommending that a letter from Mrs. Ellen Stuart regarding the condition of Love Cross Lane, Mazagon, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

43. Recommending that the letters from Mr. N. G. Krishna, regarding the condition of Ismail Building at Mazagon, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

44. Recommending that a letter from Mr. P. Raghunathjee Damania and others, regarding insufficient supply of water in 2nd Carpenter Street, Mazagon, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

45. Recommending that a letter from Mr. M. R. Venugopal, regarding the condition of a court-yard at the back of Jeriwala Building, Mahim, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

46. Recommending approval to the revised estimate of the work of building a new out-let well at Tansa Dam.

47. Recommending a grant of Rs. 10,000 to meet the cost of obtaining from house-owners returns giving information as regards rents actually received by them.

48. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding unsatisfactory supply of water at premises No. 26, Princess Street, known as Old Small Causes Court Building, Messrs. J. M. Singh and Co., be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

49. Recommending that in reply to her letter, regarding the stoppage of water supply at premises No. 426, Cadell Road, Mahim, Bai Bavabai Rajani, widow of Mr. Habib Adam, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

50. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at Wheeler's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. C. A. H. Edwards, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

51. Recommending a grant of Rs. 20,000 to meet certain expenditure in connection with Retrenchment Enquiry.

52. Recommending an advance of Rs. 5,533 to meet the cost of carrying out through Municipal Agency the work of closing up the existing basket privies at premises Nos. 31, 33—35, Karwar Street, so as to provide in lieu thereof a water-closet of three seats on the full-flushing system on each of the ground and first floors of the premises.

53. Forwarding returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

54. Statement of a Budget transfer in respect of an amount exceeding Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's order.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

55. Recommending that a new post of Assistant Secretary to the Committee be created.

56. Suggesting that Government may be requested to expedite their sanction to the scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in F and G Wards of the City.

57. Intimating that the period of one year's extension of service granted to the Committee's Secretary will end on the 12th July, 1924.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

58. Regarding the question of printing and circulating to the Corporation the inventory of Municipal properties in the A, B, C, D, E, F and G Wards with their revised valuation.

59. Regarding the question of the disposal of contraband meat.

60. Requesting sanction to the Cotton Green Road being permanently closed and to the strip of land comprised in it being handed back to the Bombay Port Trust.

61. Reporting on a suggestion for including a provision in the licenses issued by the Municipality in respect of places of public resort to the effect that untouchables may not be prevented from entering the places.

62. Requesting approval to a plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 1,949 of the work of providing extra washing places and urinal accommodation at Municipal expense on Bai Jankibai's Dharmashala premises in 3rd Fofalwadi Lane, Bhuleshwar.

63. Regarding proposals for the construction of a decent public urinal near the Chowpatty Sea Face.

64. Requesting sanction to Mr. E. Gordon Cameron, Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, being permitted to serve on the Engineers' Examination Board and also on the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission.

65. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City from the various Lakes.

66. Regarding the inspection of the eating houses and hotels in the City by the Municipality.

67. Requesting sanction to a compassionate allowance amounting to Rs. 222 being paid to the widow of Nagoo Amrita, late cooly on Kurla-Deonar Railway Works.

68. Requesting sanction to the works in connection with the widening of Love Lane so as to make it of a uniform width of 50 feet being taken in hand at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,43,259.

69. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

70. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water-supplies.

71. Forwarding a report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

72. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

73. Reporting as to the unsatisfactory condition of drains in Dhabu Street and Doctor Street, etc.

74. Requesting sanction to a provision of 5 per cent. for contingencies and 5 per cent. for supervision being made in all the estimates for loan works.

75. Requesting approval to a detailed revised estimate amounting to Rs. 3,09,400 for the work of constructing the Tansa-Kalyan Road.

76. Regarding the question of not allowing undesirable and unhealthy eatables to be sold near school premises.

77. Requesting approval to an estimate of Rs. 3,200 of the cost of preparing conveyance, etc., in connection with the purchase from Government of a plot of land at Cruickshank Road for the extension of the Municipal Office.

78. Submitting copies of reports of Colonel Clemesha and others on certain points in connection with the question of the purification of Tansa Lake Water.

79. (a) Reporting on a suggestion that Bhuleshwar Road be bottomed with cement concrete and surfaced with asphalt and (b) Letter from Mr. Gopaldas Nagindas and others on the same subject.

80. Requesting approval to a proposal to erect a combined latrine and urinal on the portion of the Municipal ground at Sion Road and to an estimate amounting to Rs. 20,196 for the same.

81. Forwarding a statement of motor-cars and cycles taxed within the limits of the Bombay Municipality.

82. Requesting sanction to the lines of the 45 road in the area comprised between Lamington Road, Grant Road, Balaram Street and Foras Road, opening into Lamington Road and the 40 road opening out at Grant Road being laid down.

83. Requesting approval to a proposal to the Roentgen Ray apparatus at the Anti-Tuberculosis League being utilised for all classes of patients on payment of certain fees.

84. Forwarding a statement showing the attendance of Members of the Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at their meetings held during the year 1923-24.

85. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

86. Requesting approval to his proposal for carrying out certain improvement in the portion of the road between the tram-lines and the foot-path in front of the Empire Theatre.

87. Requesting approval to the estimates amounting to Rs. 10,24,752 of the cost of reconstructing certain important roads with 3" sheet asphalt on cement concrete foundations.

88. Forwarding for orders a letter from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum in Western India, requesting the Corporation to increase their present grant of Rs. 25,000 per annum to the Museum by Rs. 20,000.

89. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 102 being paid to Baya Gangaram, late Ayah in the Maratha Plague Hospital.

90. Requesting approval to storm-water drains being provided in Little Gibbs Road and in a portion of Ridge Road near its junction with that road.

91. Requesting approval to the plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 27,120 for the work of constructing quarters for the malies and the caretaker, etc., at the Willingdon Memorial Play Ground at the junction of Morland Road and Souter Street.

92. Requesting approval to a covered storm-water drain with new type of water entrances, manholes, etc., being provided in Kambekar Street between Sandhurst Road and Pydhowni Road.

93. Requesting sanction to a plot of land at Arthur Road being leased to the Tramways Company for the erection of a power sub-station.

94. Requesting approval to an estimate for the work of laying Railway sidings in connection with the transport of refuse to Deonar.

95. Requesting sanction to certain streets in Tardeo being named as proposed by him.

96. Forwarding a copy of his office order regarding the creation of two temporary posts of Engineers in connection with the Tansa Completion Works.

97. Forwarding plans indicating the house numbers proposed to be fixed to houses in D Ward.

98.-99. Requesting approval to the plans and estimates for the work of providing at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College (98) sanitary ware, drainage and water supply fittings and gas pipes and (99) Electrical Installation.

100. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1922-23 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

101. Forwarding a copy of the account of industrial housing for the year 1922-23.

102. Forwarding a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

103. Intimating that Government are pleased to confirm the appointment of Mr. N. Maughan to act as Executive Engineer during the absence of Mr. T. K. Roddan.

104. Regarding the conditions to be fulfilled before payment of grant-in-aid in respect of Primary Education.

105. Letter from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company—Regarding a proposal to erect a foot-bridge between the Parel Station of the G. I. P. Railway and his Company's station at Elphinstone Road.

LETTERS FROM THE B. E. S. & T. CO.

106. Stating that Members of the Tramways Committee using Silver Medallions are required to pay the usual fares, but that they are allowed to stand on the rear platform when there are no vacant seats in the car.

107. Intimating that orders have been issued to more strictly enforce the Bye-law regarding entering tram-cars.

108. Intimating that the Tramway stop opposite the Swadeshi Stores on Hornby Road has been removed to opposite the entrance of the Municipal Office Building.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORS—

109. Submitting a consolidated statement showing the transactions on account of the several heads of "Advances" during the year 1922-23.

110. Pointing out certain irregularities in Municipal Accounts.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST LETTERS—

111. Forwarding a copy of the Trust's Accounts with the Auditor's report thereon, for the half-year ending 30th September 1923.

112. Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of Meetings of Trustees.

113. Letter from Mr. Amiruddin Shalebhoy Tyebji—Applying for further leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings up to the end of September 1924.

114. Leteter from Mr. H. P. Mody—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

115. Letter from Dr. D. A. D'Monte—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

116. Letter from Mr. Joseph Baptista.—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

117. Letter from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—Forwarding a letter, addressed to him by the Secretary, Medical Relief Committee, Bombay, and his reply thereto

118. Municipal Secretary's Memorandum—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committee of the Corporation.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS:—

119. From Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, seconded by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai—For expressing opinion that the open drain in the northern part of the City passing through the congested area be covered up.

120. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, seconded by Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the question of improving the condition of the foot-paths on Queen's Road from Churchgate to Charni Road and on Warden Road, Mahaluxmi.

121. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, seconded by Mr. V. A. Desai—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner, as to the possibility of putting up an up-to-date urinal on Mayo Road.

122. From Mr. Bhagvantrao G. Parelkar—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the offensive condition of the open storm-water drain on Arthur Road F. Ward running from Lalbaug to the Bridge.

123. From Mr. Ranchordas H. Gandhi—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the condition of Shaikh Memon Street.

124-126. From Mr. Bhagwantrao G. Parelker. (124) For requesting the Tramways Company to widen the seats in their double decked cars, (125) For inviting the attention of the Tramways Company to the great necessity of providing sheltered tramways stands at all the important junctions on their lines and (126). For requesting the Tramways Company to provide suitable wooden shutters to the windows of tram-cars in addition to glass shutters.

127. From Mr. R. S Neckaljay—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to prohibit restaurant-keepers from serving tea to halalkores in tin pots instead of in cups.

128. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For appointing Mr. R. H. A. Delves, to be a member of the Pitha Street Inquiry Committee.

129. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, seconded by Mr. A. R. Dimitimkar—For expressing opinion that no member of the Schools Committee should introduce any politics in the administration of the Committee, and that all teachers, Superintendents and other officers under the Committee, should be forbidden from introducing any politics amongst the school children or teachers and from being actively associated with any political movement.

130. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report from the Roads Committee as to whether it is desirable to provide more benches on the Cuffe Parade and the Kennedy Sea Face near the Marine Lines Station.

131. From Mr. R. S. Asavle—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the great danger and risk to the life and property of the residents at Carnac Road, Jambli Street, Janjikar Street, and Koliwada Street, owing to the Pathan and Somali raids and for requesting him to improve the existing defective lighting of those roads.

132. From Dr. Cosmas Fernandez—For obtaining from the Municipal Secretary a list of amendments to the Bombay Municipal Act, which are before Government and of the amendments at present under consideration before the various Committees of the Corporation.

133. From Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas—For rescinding the Resolution of the Corporation directing that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used by any of the Departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any part of the world.

134. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—For requesting the Municipal Secretary to print and circulate to Councillors excerpts from Meetings of the Schools Committee.

135. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that Cavel Road should be widened at its Kalbadevi end.

136-137. From Dr. Cosmas Fernandez—(136) For requesting the Commissioner to take effective measures to prevent breeding of mosquitoes in the open storm-water drain running from Bellasis Bridge to Mahalaxmi and (137) For requesting the Medical Relief Committee to consider the feasibility of establishing small maternity homes attached to a group of Improvement Trust and Development Chawls.

138-140. From Mr. F. J. Ginwalla—(138) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the advisability of maintaining a City Municipal Band in Bombay, and, for inviting the Commissioner's attention (139) to the unsatisfactory condition of a drain at Varoli Road near Elphinstone Road Station and (140) to the nuisance caused by the emptying of night-soil carts near St. Michael's Church.

141. From Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For appointing a Committee to investigate and report as to whether the ten years contract entered into by the Commissioner to participate with the Development Department of Government for the purchase of cement from certain companies is to the benefit of the Corporation now or whether it is possible to revise or cancel the same.

142. From Mr. R. S. Asavle—For requesting the Schools Committee to open a Primary School in the Development Department Chawls at Naigaum.

143. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For requesting the City Improvement Trust to convert into play ground for children the site intended for that purpose in the Nowroji Hill Improvement Scheme.

144. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining from the Commissioner draft sections of the Municipal Act on the lines of certain sections of the Indian Election offences and Inquiries Act.

145. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the submission of his proposals with regard to the establishment of a Municipal Maternity Home at Mahim.

146. From Mr. G. L. Winterbotham—For expressing opinion that, in view of the opinion expressed by Government with regard to the discharge of the City tank effluent into the Kurla Creek, the drainage scheme adopted by the Corporation be abandoned and for obtaining from the Commissioner a revised Drainage Scheme for the north of the Island having its Outfall at Love Grove together with detailed estimates.

147. From Dr. Jethalal V. Vora—For adding a Rule with regard to the disposal of offensive communications to the Rules already framed for the disposal of petitions and letters from the public.

148. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For requesting the Commissioner to place before the House certain correspondence regarding the nuisance caused at a hotel in Kalbadevi Road.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

149. Regarding the question of removing the urinal between two Hindu Temples in Full Gully at Bhuleshwar to a less objectionable site and of taking measures to improve the insanitary condition of the gully.

150. Regarding the question of selling to Societies, etc., at cost price plots of land acquired by the Municipality in connection with the construction of new roads.

151. Regarding the question of reducing the cost of construction of new roads in different parts of the City by recovering the cost of such new roads from the owners of the properties abutting on these roads.

152. Regarding repairs of certain roads in B Ward.

153. Regarding the question of laying a bed of cement bottoming and of sett stones paving on a portion of Frere Road.

154. Regarding muddy and slushy condition of roads in the City during the rains.

155. Regarding proceedings instituted against certain Oil Mill owners for the keeping of bullocks on the mill premises at Khetwadi Main Road.

156. Regarding enquiry as to the responsibility, financial or otherwise, the Corporation are prepared to undertake in connection with the measures proposed to be taken for the prevention of professional beggary in Bombay.

157. Regarding inspection and supervision of milk in the City.

158. Regarding the question of making special provision for works directly calculated to improve the health of the City.

159. Regarding the question of utilizing liquid fuel or crude oil instead of coal for the various requirements of the Municipality.

160. Regarding the fares proposed to be charged on Tramway lines when extended to Gowalia Tank and the King's Circle.

161. Regarding the extension of the Tramway lines from Tardeo Terminus to Hornby Vellard.

162. Regarding certain suggestions for the extension of Tramway lines.

163. Regarding the extension of the Tramway line along Sandhurst Bridge to Chowpatty.

164. Regarding the question of opening free Public Municipal Unani and Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

165. Regarding the provision of Dispensaries for women and children in the City.

166. Regarding investigation into the working of all Municipal and aided dispensaries with a view to suggesting improvements thereto.

167. Regarding enquiry into the circumstances connected with the application for study leave made by Dr. D. A. Contractor, Deputy Health Officer.

168. Regarding the question of representing to Government the desirability of appointing a few Medical experts to investigate into the most effective measures for the prevention and cure of Plague.

169. Regarding the question of compelling landlords to provide pumps wherever necessary.

170. Regarding rewashering leaky taps in private houses at Municipal expense.

171. Regarding the question of granting leave on full pay to certain Engineers employed in connection with the Tansa Completion Works.

172. Regarding draft amendment of the Municipal Act for inflicting a penalty on owners or occupiers of houses taking an unauthorized water connection.

173. Regarding the question of giving continuous supply of water during the Divali and other festivals.

174. Regarding the question of requiring the owners of new buildings on Supparibag Road to provide on the top of their buildings storage tanks of sufficient capacity, for the storage of water for domestic purposes, etc. under Section 274 of the Municipal Act.

175. Regarding amendment of Section 279 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act so as to facilitate the recovery of the amounts of the bills of meter hire preferred by the Water Works Department.

176. Regarding certain particulars about foot-paths in the City.

177. Regarding the question of fixing a scale of fees for permission granted for the posting of sky-signs and advertisements in the City.

178. Regarding the extension of a new public street off Cadell Road and the acquisition of frontages if necessary.

179. Regarding revised regular lines for the passage leading from Mahim Bazar Road to Mahim Fort.

180. Regarding lay out of suitable and sufficient roads so as to afford efficient means of transit to and from the proposed Grant Road Terminal Station, etc.

181. Regarding renewal of agreements with the Bombay Telephone Company in respect of way-leave rental and the provision of Telephone and fire-alarms for the Municipality.

182. Regarding demolition of certain buildings acquired in connection with the Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Street Scheme.

183. Regarding the question of removing the urinal in the Cathedral Street in the vicinity of the Roman Catholic Church to another convenient place.

184. Regarding nuisance caused by the noise created in the G.I.P. Railway Workshop at Matunga.

185. Regarding the condition of certain roads in the northern parts of the City.

186. Regarding the purchase of a triangular piece of Government land in Dammer Lane for utilizing it as a pay ground.

187. Regarding measures to be taken for dealing more efficiently than at present with undesirable persons frequenting public gardens in the City.

188. Regarding a proposal to change the name of Nawab Tank Road to Nawab Ayaz Ali Road.

189. Regarding the question of changing the name of Khoja Street in C Ward.

190. Regarding a scheme for the construction of a new road 60' in width from Pydhowni Junction to Bapu Khote Street.

191. Regarding measures for the spread of primary education in Bombay.

192. Regarding the question of dealing with the petitions addressed to the Corporation.

193. Regarding the question of paying compensation to parties against whom the Municipality takes proceedings but fails to obtain convictions.

194. Regarding the question of adding a rule for giving power to the President to check tedious repetitions, etc., in the debate.

195. Regarding the question of obtaining powers for the Members of the Corporation to propose on grounds of urgency the discussion of any question which in the opinion of three-fourths of the Councillors present calls for immediate consideration.

196. Regarding the question of ascertaining from the members whether they have any amendments to move and allowing those having any to speak before putting the closure to vote.

197. Regarding desirability of investing the Benches of Hon. Presidency Magistrates with the authority to try Municipal cases.

198. Regarding the question of representing to Government the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to remove the bar disqualifying licensed surveyors from becoming Municipal Councillors.

199. Regarding the question of reservation of seats for the Maratha and the like classes.

200. Regarding the question of the right of individual Councillors to send for files and papers in the Secretary's Office.

201. Regarding the question of framing regulations for the appointment of members of the Schools Committee and of the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

202. Regarding the question of levying fees for the storage of vegetable oils, etc.

203. Regarding steps taken for catching and killing rats in certain wards of the City.

204. Regarding nuisance caused by the manufacture of cowdung cakes at Arthur Road.

205. Regarding the question whether the scheme for the creation of a centre at Trombay for the location of all new milch cattle stables should be abandoned.

206. Regarding the question of representing to the City Improvement Trust the desirability of making an improvement scheme for Kamatipura District.

207. Regarding matters relating to the conservancy work of the City.

208. Regarding location of dust bin carts in the different parts of the City.

209. Regarding specific duties of the Conservancy Superintendent, etc.

210. Regarding proposal to have all carts built in future with covers.

211. Regarding the question of reviewing the provisions in the Municipal Act relating to drains and drainage, etc.

212. Regarding supervision exercised over licensed plumbers.

213. Regarding nuisance caused by the low-level channel at Fergusson Road.

214. Regarding steps to be taken to prevent overflowing of certain sewers in F and G Wards.

215. Regarding employment of extra men for removing chokes in the water entrances during the monsoon.

216. Regarding level of sub-soil water in the Storm Water Reservoir reclaimed with refuse.

217. Regarding the tragedy which occurred at the main sluice gates of the Storm Water Channel.

218. Regarding the condition of the storm water drains in the City and the desirability of ventilating them.

219. Regarding sanitary effects of the existing house connections.

220. Regarding estimates for the construction of certain storm-water drains draining into Mahim Bay.

221. Regarding certain particulars about the deep sea outfall at Worli.

222. Schools Committee's Letters—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

223. Letter from Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye and Mr. A. R. Bhaiji—Intimating that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Secretary, Schools Committee, in the afternoon of 17th May, 1924.

By order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI,

Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,

Bombay, 2nd June, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of March 1924 and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Hussenbhai Ahibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the Mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors Messrs. Hussenbhai Ahibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Hussenbhai Ahibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,241 (six thousand two hundred and forty-one) square wards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 301, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (1E), 3761 (1A) 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C), 3761 (1D), 3761 (1F), and street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C, 530F, 530H, and 530J, Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundwani and on or towards the West by the Land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the Mortgage at their Office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY CONSISTING OF PACKETS OF BRILLIANTS AND DIAMONDS AND RUBIES BANGLES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, under instructions from Messrs. Dastur and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Hiralal Magaulal who traded as Hirilal Magoulal and Co. and now adjudicated Insolvents the undermentioned Jewellery.

One packet marked A 118 Brilliants about 20-3 Raties.

One packet marked C-241 Brilliants about 28-2 Raties.

One packet madked C-241 Brilliants about 28¼ Raties.

Four Brilliants and Rubies Bangles of which Brilliants are about 18 to 20 Raties and 64 Rubies about 20 Raties.

Jewellery is on view.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and the balance the next day.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Bombay, 4th June, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 20152.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of specially made-to-order very valuable and artistic designed solid oak teak blackwood and Cashmir carved and plain household and office furniture, sweet-toned Cottage piano, gramophone with records, rival ice chest pictures ornament glass crockery and platedware at Patel House, 22A, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill.

Under instructions from J. Reitsma, Esqr., Sub-Manager, the Netherland Trading Society, Bombay, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address made-to-order high class furniture such as large sliding dining table chairs English sideboard dumbwaiter, rival ice chest rich tapestry, lined large drawing room sofas and easy chairs, Cottage piano, hornless and cabinet gramophone large and small roll top writing tables, file cabinet, silver show case, drawing room cabinets, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, fancy double wooden and iron beds English large size best steel cash box, full size mirror and panelled almirahs, chival dressing table with side mirror, pictures, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Property is on view and catalogues will be published.

MISTRY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th June, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DONTAD FIRST ROAD OR MAHOMED HOOSEIN KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Bai Gangabai widow and administratrix of Goculdas Morarji and Nowroji Bejonji Kapadia carrying on business under the name of Messrs. D. V. Lalubhai & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1924 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the property described below on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Abdool Karim Haji Suleman under the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated the 3rd day of December 1913 made between the said Abdool Karim Haji Suleman, the Mortgagor of the one part and the said the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Gangabai widow and administratrix of Goculdas Morarji, Rustomji Bejanji Kapadia and Nowroji Bajonji Kapadia carrying on business as D. V. Lalubhai & Company, the Mortgagees

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Don Tad First Road or Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street in the Sub-district of Bombay facing the said Stseet on the western side thereof containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-eight and seven-ninths square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Moosa Haji Ismail and on or towards the South by a passage of the premises now under description which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 166, 168 and 170 and Ward No. 2621, and bear Collector's New No. 1609 and New Survey No. 2997.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th June, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Ratan Terrace", Colaba, near Parsi Sanitarium, valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, carpets, lamps, E. fans, piano, phonograph, ice box, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door, book cases, hat stands, etc., property of Dr. Janmahomed I. Sayani, M.B. B.S., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

FURNITURE SALE AT CARTER ROAD, BANDRA, ON THE SEA-SIDE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.). very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs,, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, blackwood open carved furniture, cottage piano, ice box, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old Chinaware, wall and table clocks, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, marble top side tables and tea poys, writing tables, office chairs, glass doors books and silver cases, revolving book stands, hat-stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. E. L. Carter, Esq., I.C.S., Collector, Bombay Suburban District, and others.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred English brouham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Nash motor car, 6 cylinders, 7 seater, 25-30 h. p., magnato and electric fittings in perfect running order.

BENNETT & Co.

INDIAN MADE GRIPE WATER
INFANTONE.
A sure remedy for the diseases of infancy, such as Flatulence, Gripe, Diarrhoea, Convulsions, Whooping Cough and other disorders incidental to them at the time of cutting their teeth.
Price:—Annas 14 per bottle.
Sole Agent,
INFANTONE MFG. CO.
of Hyderabad,
Post Box: 547, ... BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	London, June, 2
Tele Transfers	£ 1/4 29/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—10 ,,
Bar Silver Spot	£ 35—1—16 ,,

	London, June 2
[redacted]	52
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/16
,, 2 months hence ..	34 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver—India sold Speculators bought steady.

Interest day to day loan	1 7/8
,, 7 days market loans	2 1/2

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Exchange on Prague	147.75

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, June 2.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 1/2
Victory Bouds 4 % ..	£ 92 3/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	100 7/8
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	47—nominal
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66 7/8
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	57 7/8

	London, June, 2.
Conversion Loan	..£ 77 7/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	,, 103—
7 per cent. Indian Loan.	,, 113 1/2

GOLD.

Bombay, June 3.

eady :—25-13—9			
Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Geth 25—14—0		25-13 9	25—13—9
Asod 25-15-0		25-14-9	25—14—9
Teji Mandi :—			
Geth 0—3—9			
Vaida			
Asod 0—6—3			
Vaida			
Tone—Market Quiet.			

SILVER.

Bombay, June 3

Ready :—83—9—0				
Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 a.m
Geth	83-8-0	83-10-0		83—10—0
Asod	83-15-0	84-0-0		84—0—0
Teji Mandi.				
Geth 1—2—0				
Vaida				
Asod 2—0—0				
Vaida				
Tone—Market Steady				

SHARES

	London, June 2.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 133
National Bank	£ 45 1/2
Eastern ,, ...	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 12 3/4

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2 June 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 am., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.784 in
Temperature of air	26.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	75.8 ,,
Dew point	70.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	58.% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	93.0 ,,
Minimum	82.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW.W,SW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles	111 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.		h. m.	June	h. m.	h. m
Tu.	3	10 28		8	3	38 17	9
		34 75				26 19	2
W.	4	17 26		9 10	4	24 18	7 7
		44 25		8		36 19	11
Th.	5	4 25		1 11	5	58 1	1
		45 25		1		15 20	10
F.	6	31 26		5 12	6	19 42	8
		25 28		1		25 20	2
Sat.	7	5 24		6 13	7	46 12	9 1
		18 24		3		19 18	1 5
S.	8	50 24		3 14	8		8 10
		34 24		8		56	
M.	9	2 59		24 6	9	8 59	18 5
		15 40		26 5		22 30	19 11

TAILORS
For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen, silk, and cotton.
Cut and Fit Guaranteed.
A. R. ABDURREHMAN & CO.
Gents' Tailors and Outfitters
44, Churchgate Street, Fort.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

June, 3.

New York Market 2nd June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
29.65	July	29.80+15	29.99+34	29.76	+11
26.45	Oct.		26.95+50	26.72	+27
25.73	Dec.			25.97	+24
25.56	Jan.			25.80	+24

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 30.50, lowest 29.70, range .80 points. Wave of short covering, stoploss orders being reached, on Agricultural Bureau Report. Market eased on long realizing, local traders selling, and temporary absence of outside support. Good undertone.

Liverpool Market 2nd June 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices 12 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
17.54	July	17.66+12	17.62+08	17.62+08	
15.74	Oct.	15.84+10		15.75+01	
15.18	Jan.		15.27+01	15.19+01	
15.01	Mar.	15.12+11		15.02+01	
Egyptian.					
21.80	Jul.			21.75—05	
19.70	Nov.			19.60—10	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Eastern belt heavy rains, Central belt moderate rains, slightly warmer. Western belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) American cross rate 4.30 3/4.

(3) Agricultural Bureau Report 65.6 per cent (Compared with 71 per cent last year, and 10 years average 72.8 per cent).

(4) Agricultural Bureau Report very bullish. In addition, weather has been unfavourable since compilation; but such unfavourable start may be made up with favourable weather from now on. Therefore while we think well of purchases, would only do so moderately in the meantime.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:

"Bureau 65.6 per cent. Only weather better than average can produce adequate crop and prevent higher prices."

COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 2 Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	Nil
Imports	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid. Americans Spot Fair demand		18.64
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		24.10
New York 11 a.m.	..July	29.55+.03
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	..Oct.	26.91+.02
	..Jan.	26.00
New Orleans 10 a. m.	..July	29.95
	..Oct.	26.17

		Liverpool, June 2. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. Liverpool ..	July ..	17.62+.08
M.U.G.O.C	Oct. ..	15.75+.01
	Jan. ..	15.19+.01
	Mar. ..	15.02+.01

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, June 2. To-day's price
June	..17.64+.10
July	.. ..
Aug.	..16.55+.14
Sept	..15.80+.06
Oct.	.. ..
Nov.	.. ..
December	..15.25+.07
January	.. ..
Feb	..15.12+.11
Mar.	.. ..
April	..14.95+.12
May	.. ..
June	.. ..
Egyptians :—	
July	21.80
November	19.75

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, June 2. To-day's Price
June	18.16+.10
July	17.62+.08
August	17.07+.07
September	16.43+.02
October	15.75+.01
November	15.47+.02
December	15.32+.03
January	15.19+.01
February	15.09+.02
March	15.02+.01
April	14.91 unchgd.
May	14.83
June	14.78
Tone—Quiet Steady.	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, June, 2
G. Bengal, Good	12.25
,, ,, Fully Good	12.75
,, ,, Fine	13.15
c. 1 Comra, Good	12.90
,, ,, Fully Good ..	13.40
,, ,, Fine	13.90
M. G. Broach, Good	13.75
,, Fully Good	14.15
,, Fine	14.55
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.25
,, ,, Fully Good	12.65
,, ,, Fine	13.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, June. 2. Previous price.	To-days price.
June ..		22.15—.05
July ..		21.75—.05
August ..		21.40—.05
September ..		21.05—.05
October ..		20.30+.10
November ..		19.60—.10
December ..		19.50—.10
January ..		19.40—.10
Feb. ..		19.35—.10
March ..		19.25—.10
April ..		19.25—.10
May ..		19.25—.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, June 2
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	9000
,, ,, to Continent	6000
Futures at New York	
,, ,, July	29.76+.11
,, ,, October ..	26.72+.26
,, ,, Dec.	25.97+.24
,, ,, Jan.	25.80+.24
Spot Cotton at New York ..	32.75+.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	30.88+.42
Futures ,, ,, July ..	29.59+.49
,, ,, ,, October ..	26.00+.26
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 1/2
Silver Foreign Mined	67

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

New York, June 2.
To-days Prices.

	July ..	29.76+.11
Futures at New York	Oct. ..	26.72+.26
	Dec. ..	25.97+.24
	Jan. ..	25.80+.24

WHEAT.

London, June 2.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. J/J Sellers	44/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. J/J Sellers	43/
AUSTRALIAN J/J Sellers ..	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY J/J Sellers	32/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi J/J Sellers	46/3
Wheat soft Red Karachi J/J Value	45/3
Wheat afloat to U. K.	2,795,000
Rosario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. for June Sellers	44/3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 3.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 9 0	10 1 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 6 0	11 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	79 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed Gajar-50-50 ..	72 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Blank	65 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 0 0	8 6 0
Barley	35 0 0	..
Castorseed	73 0 0	14 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	32 0 0	5 8 6

The Rates are unchanged on account of Holiday.

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, Aug-Sept. ..	7 3 6
Linseed, Sept. ..	12 13 6
Groundnuts J/J ..	71 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	16 4 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad	
Cotton Seed J/J ..	

SEEDS.

London, June 2.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £17 11/16 J./J sellers.

Tendency rather easier.

Cottonseed £10½ J.J. steady.

Castorseed Bombay J.J. sellers £25.

Steadily held—few offers.

Business was done in Calcutta Linseed at 19 5/8 afloat Shipment to Hull at 19/13/9. June/July £19/8/9.

Rapeseed Kutmee Shipment to Hull M/J 17 3/8.

Castoroil per cwt. 62/ shillings Wheat Cargo Australian 48/- June.

Tone—Linseed better, Cottonseed quiet, Linseedoil steady, Wheat quiet, Rice steady.

Washington, U.S.A. June 2.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its report states that the cotton condition of the crop is 65.6.

METALS.

London June 2.

English best Selected copper ..	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B. ..	£ 61 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter .. nominal	28 1/2
orrugated Sheets	£ ..

BRASS.

Bombay June 3.

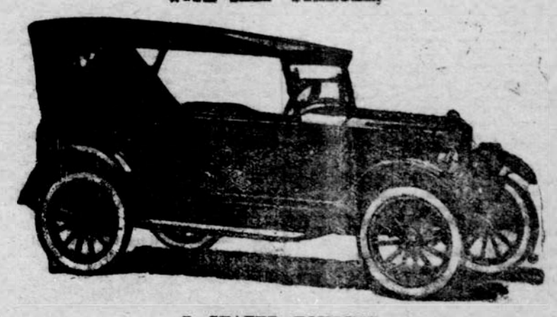
	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	65 0 0
Do .. .	1	62 0 0
Do ..	1 1/4	62 0 0
Do	1 1/2	62 0 0
Do	1 3/4	62 0 0
Do	2	62 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 3.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3/4	70 0 0
Copper	1/	70 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	70 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	69 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	69 0 0
Copper	2/	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		60 8 0
,, ,, ,, 1		60 0 0
,, ,, ,, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		59 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		70 8 0

"RUGBY"
(1924)
An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.
Rs. 3000
WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING
FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

S. ROSE & Co., Limited FORT BOMBAY
PIANOS
For SALE OR HIRE
Full particulars on application.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June, 3.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1 1 0
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 9
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 9
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 6
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 6
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 6
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 3
Light house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	..No. 40-1	1 12 0
Japan	..No 42-2	1 14 3
Japan	..No. 20	1 3 3
Japan	..No. 32	1 8 9

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June, 2

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June/ Sellers	21/9
July Sellers	20/10 1/2
July/Sept, Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	21/1
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	21/1

SUGAR MARKET.

Welteoreden, May 31.

Sugar market during the whole week was dull with few transactions in superior grade sugar as follows:

June/July 13 9/16.
July/August 13½ to 13 5/8.
Today's quotations are :—
June/July 13 3/4 Buyers.
July/August 13 5/8 Done.

RUBBER.

London, June 2.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July/Aug. 11—
Plantation First Latex Crepe June 10 1/2
Tone:—Very little doing

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP
Mother Seigel's Syrup is a reliable remedy for the prevention and removal of digestive troubles caused through weak or overworked digestive organs. If your stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—need help,
is unrivalled
Mother Seigel's Syrup is the tonic you should take. It tones, strengthens, and stimulates the whole digestive system. A short course of this tried and proved remedy will convince you of its power to restore health and vigour. Put it to the test.
FOR INDIGESTION

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Patwardhan Circus, opp. Dadar Station (B.B. & C.I. Ry.)

THURSDAY, June 5.

Intermediate Examination in Arts Results. University Hall, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 6.

S. S. "Naldera" with the English mails due to arrive 1 a.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 4 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 13m.
June 5 (Thur) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 14m.
June 6 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
June 7 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h 1m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
June 8, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 15m.
June 9 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 15m.
June 10 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 15m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st June, 1924:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	17-0	12-40
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-0	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	7-0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-15
Poona Mail	11-30	15-0
Inter III Poona Express	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	13-55	7-15
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9-0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-10	9-0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11-15	16-0x
Gujrat Mail	8-42	20-4
Delhi Express	6-30	21-0
Kathiawar Express	7-10	21-30
Express	20-26	7-5

x A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day on which the Mail arrives from England, provided that ship reaches the Pier by the said day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for first and 2nd class passengers their servants and luggage,.

A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturday arriving there at 11-10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

No. 3 Town Express leaving Colaba at 7-5 and No. 4 Up Express due at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at Daman Road, Dahanu Road and Gholvad on Sundays and all Gazetted holidays.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 11th inst.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

GOA LOTTERY CASE.

In delivering judgment in a Goa lottery case in which Ramji Khodabad Irani was charged with the publication of a proposal for lottery, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Ag. Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum Police Court remarked that as the facts of the case as presented by the prosecution have been admitted by the defence, the only point to be decided was whether 'sale' constituted "publication." He held that it did amount to publication and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25 on the first charge and discharged him with a warning on the second.

Mr. Manker, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution and Messrs. Godinho, Jangalwalla and D'Cruz appeared for the defence.

FIRE IN A STABLE.

On Monday at about 11-30 p.m. a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit situate in the rear of his bungalow known as Chateau Petit at Warden Road. The stable was used as a garage for motor cars and also to keep horses and carriages. In a few minutes the whole structure was enveloped in flames and the fire brigades which arrived there promptly had a hard time to rescue the horses from being burnt to death. Two carriages were however entirely burnt. Two motor cars, viz.—a Rolls Royce and a Fiat, and two carriages were removed without any damage. The damage to the building and its contents is roughly estimated at Rs. 20,000. The cause of fire is not known.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following programme of music will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club from 6-40 p.m. on Wednesday the 4th June. It will be followed by the news of the day from Reuter's and the Associated Press of India.

1. Poetic March—The Vanished Army—Alford.
2. Fox Trot.—Nights in the woods.—Debosi.
3. Valse—Marchets—Schutzinyer.
4. Selection.—Popular Songs of Stephen Adams.—Henley.
5. Serenata.—Pierro D'Amour.—Toselli.
6. Song.—The Old Nest.—Longstaffe.
7. Selection.—Second New Sullivan.—Higgs.
8. Fox Trot.—Horsey keep your tail up.—Hirsch.

THE TARIFF BILL.

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 2.

On Monday last in the Assembly before the discussion of other amendments was proceeded with, Mr. D. P. Sinha, who during lunch interval had evidently studied Mayne's Parliamentary Practice to some advantage, hurled before the Assembly two novel propositions. The first was the direct outcome of what Mr. Sinha believed was the President's wrong ruling practically choking him when he was supporting Dr. Datta's dilatory motion, while the second was a surprise sprung against those members of the Assembly who were either shareholders or directors in the Tata Company. After quoting Mayne, Mr. Sinha moved that the Speaker do now leave the chair because he contended that Sir Chimanlal had wrongly stated that no member should enter into the principles of the Bill while discussing a motion for circulation of the Bill. The astounded President summoned to his aid all the powers vested in him and ruled the motion out of order, but the resourceful Mr. Sinha could not be curbed. He moved that those members who had any personal interest in the Tatas should be asked not to vote. The motion was clearly too late and directed to change the course of the debate and the results of voting. But here again he had the best authority of Mayne. Sir Alexander Muddiman who knows the Parliamentary procedure by heart could not disregard Mayne. He therefore relied on the good sense of the members concerned. This statement of the Home Member encouraged the back benchers like Mr. Mutalik to come to the forefront and those who are opposed to the Bill also joined in the attack. Sir Charles Innes as member in charge of the Bill wanted to save it and he therefore pointed out that there was no opposition to Mr. Jinnah and other persons. Being put in the Select Committee when they themselves openly declared they were shareholders there could be no interdict passed at this late stage. Mr. Jinnah and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas did not want to be behindhand in explaining their position. They preferred a frontal attack to this backthrust which they believed was motived by the loss of Dr. Datta's postponement motion. They had no objection to refrain from voting on the amendments if the House so desired, but Mr. Sinha and his party must have chosen cleaner methods. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas was even more dignified when he said that he had decided not to partake even in the discussions. But Dr. Gour, also a shareholder of the Tatas, before joining his other friends delivered himself of a splendid exposition of Parliamentary practice. He presented two big books and showed that the practice was not uniform and that if depended on the circumstances. Other legal luminaries also followed and while everyone was desirous of following the mother of Parliaments and not hurting the prestige of the Assembly, there was a general concensus of opinion that the members concerned should be allowed to exercise their own discretion. Sir Mahomed Shafi, the Law Member, emphasised that the Bill was a Government measure and not a private one and as such everyone should serve the interests of his constituents more than individual interests. But the chair had to give his ruling because Mr. Patel wanted one and so Sir Chimanlal stated that the motion was too late, especially as considerable discussion and voting had taken place. The disappointed Mr. Sinha could not carry his campaign further and he consoled himself in the fact that he had been the author of an excellent debate and delayed the progress of the Bill by at least another two hours. Several amendments were moved. Some aimed at giving statutory recognition to the Tariff Board and others with a view to exempt from protective duties those iron and steel articles which were ordered before the publication of the Tariff Board's report. In supporting these motions the Swarajists took part and Mr. Patel was found supporting Mr. Wilson regarding the latter class of amendments and Mr. Wilson giving his whole-hearted support to Mr. Patel on a similar motion. Despite this show of united front Government successfully opposed the motions assisted by the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Jinnah. No amendment was however carried and the discussion of no less than fifty amendments has been postponed till Wednesday. The discussion on the amendments as conducted this evening clearly proved that the fate of the amendments to follow will be no better than their predecessors—on the whole, therefore, the passage of the Bill is assured.

DISCUSSION ON AMENDMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following is the continuation of the report of the debate on the final reading of the Tariff Bill in the Legislative Assembly:

Speaking on Mr. Sinha's motion Pandit Motilal Nehru said he had no interest in the Tatas and considered it would be a salutory rule if those interested in the business abstained from voting. But he did not like the circumstances in which the question had been raised.

Mr. Wilson pointed out that he was holding shares in many concerns some of which might be granted protection. He was in the Assembly as a representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and must express the view of his Chamber even on questions in which he might happen to be interested.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas said that he did not want to take part in the discussions as he was a Director of the Tata Company, but he must point out that he could not give up his right of expressing his opinion on the particular policy on which the Tariff Bill was based.

Mr. Chimanlal stood for the establishment of a healthy convention.

Sir Alexander Muddiman made it clear that the procedure of the House of Commons was that such a point could not be raised on a point of order, but a motion could be moved after voting had taken place asking that certain votes be disallowed.

Dr. Gour said that members whether interested in the Tata concern or not had to discharge their duties to their constituents.

Sir Basil Blackett said that the present Bill was not a matter of direct pecuniary interest, but a matter of State policy. It was a Government Bill and the fact that it concerned the Tata Company was only incidental.

Mr. Akab and Pandit Malaviya opposed Mr. Sinha's objection. The latter pointed out that a discussion of the objection would require separate consideration and that he was sure no one doubted that members interested in the Tatas' concern would let their judgment be influenced by their personal interest.

The President said that he could not uphold the objection of Mr. Sinha as the Bill was not a private measure, but one involving the question of public policy. Moreover, the House had already allowed members who are shareholders to sit on the Select Committee.

AMENDMENTS.

The House then proceeded, after spending an hour and a quarter over this discussion, to consider amendments. The amendments of Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar and Mr. A. N. Dutt were ruled out. The discussion centred round the proposal of Mr. Acharya that Government, before imposing off-setting duties, should consult the Tariff Board.

Sir Charles Innes and Sir Basil Blackett pointed out that the Tariff Board had not yet been given statutory recognition and that Government intended to consult the Tariff Board before imposing off-setting duties, but that they reserve the power to act quickly was essential in the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Jinnah characterised the amendment as futile and it was rejected.

Mr. Rama Ayyengar moved an amendment making it lawful for Government to constitute a Tariff Board consisting of three members (one official and two non-officials).

Pandit Malaviya ad Mr. Rao supported the motion.

Mr. Acharya pointed out that they wanted to give statutory recognition to the Board.

Sir Charles Innes said that the Tariff Board had been constituted on a temporary basis to find out whether it would be needed as a permanent institution with enough work to do. He could not commit Government to the acceptance of the amendment.

The Chair pointed out that the amendment only made the constitution of the Board lawful and not obligatory.

Sir Charles Innes said that then he would object to the insertion of the enabling provision.

Sir Basil Blackett opposed the motion because it would prejudice the final decision about the permanancy and that constitution of the Board.

The Amendment was put to vote and negatived.

Mr. Wilson, representive of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, moved for exemption from protective duties for constructional and other steel arriving before first November, 1924, if the Collector of Customs is satisfied that contracts for them had been entered into before publication of the Tariff Board's Report and that the material was definitely earmarked by importers for specific constructions and not for ordinary sale.

Mr. Wilson and his supporters, Mr. H.G. Cocke, Mr. V.J. Patel and Mr. Abul Kasim pointed out that it was only fair that contracts entered into when the report of the Tariff Board was not known should be exempted. Moreover, there were contracts entered into even before the Board was constituted; and Government should not now penalise them.

Mr. Wilson pointed out that his amendment excluded private as well as municipal properties.

Mr. Patel urged that the Bill was for protection and not for increasing the revenue. He believed that Government was going to realise more than double the revenue contemplated. There was, therefore, room for exemption.

Mr. Jinnah objected to the amendment which read as if duties were now being raised on goods for which contract was entered into say, in 1921. Then it was only an accident of contracts from the consequences of which they could not escape.

Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Charles Innes opposed the amendment as introducing a new principle in customs methods and being mischievous in results. The Commerce Member dissented from Mr. Patel in the view that Government would get double the revenue anticipated.

The amendment of Mr. Wilson was rejected.

Mr. Patel's amendment to exclude Bombay Corporation's orders in steel was supported by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. Dumasia.

Mr. Jinnah opposed the amendment as its acceptance would, in his opinion, amount to asking the general tax-payer to pay eleven and a half lakhs which the Bombay Corporation could very well afford to pay.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said that he wanted the House to treat the Bill as a taxation measure and that there was no case for exemption.

The House rejected the amendment.

The Chair ruled out of order amendments of Mr. Mehta and Mr. Dutt for extending and for limiting the operation of the Bill respectively.

The House rose at 7-15 p.m. and will meet again on 4th June.

A CORRECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

In yesterday's Assembly report during discussion raised by Mr. D.P. Sinha over the right of those members who were shareholders in the Tatas' concern in participating in voting on the amendments to the Bill please state that Mr. Jinnah declared that he personally had no objection to refrain from voting on the amendments if the Assembly so desired instead of the report that he would not vote.

ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN BRIBE.

DISMISSAL OF TWO MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

At the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on May 21st, the Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, No. M.C. 46/A dated the 19th May, 1924, regarding the dismissal of Dr. M. N. Balsara, temporary Acting Assistant Health Officer and Mr. H. D. Patel, Sub-Engineer.

We take the letter together with the report of the Commissioner (referred to in the letter) and the Standing Committee's resolutions on the subject from the Corporation proceedings for May, 1924.

The letter of the Commissioner reads thus:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of an Order (given below) which I have made after full enquiry into the conduct of Dr. M. N. Balsara, L.M. & S., D.P.H. (Cantab), Deputy Health Officer and temporary acting Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards, and Mr. H. D. Patel, Sub-Engineer, and to request the approval of the Standing Committee to the dismissal of Mr. H. D. Patel. As to Dr. Balsara, he has recently been appointed by the Standing Committee to act as Assistant Health Officer and therefore the order for his dismissal should be passed by the Sanding Committee under Section 83 (1). I request that the Standing Committee would be good enough to pass such an order for his dismissal. I have informed both the officers that their case will be considered at the Standing Committee meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 21st instant, so that they may be enabled to be present before the Standing Committee if required."

COPY OF THE ORDER.

Enquiry into the conduct of (1) Dr. M. N. Balsara, L.M. & S., D.P.H., (Cantab), Deputy Health Officer and temporary acting Assistant Health Officer, (2) Mr. H. D. Patel, Sub-Engineer (Factory):—

"In this case I received information from the parties concerned (applicants for a license to work a Lathe Factory in Pathan Street) that a bribe amounting to Rs. 100 had already been paid by them in February last to Mr. H. D. Patel, Factory Inspector, and that Dr. M. N. Balsara, Acting Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards, was attempting to obtain from them a bribe of Rs. 150, through a firm of Licensed Surveyors Messrs. Simon and Motilal. Mr. H. D. Patel has been long under my suspicion as I have heard many stories of his attempting to take bribes. Two of these stories are of very recent occurrence. I have never before heard specific allegations against Dr. Balsara. In order to verify the allegations against him, I arranged that a third party, who was in no way concerned with the applicant in this case, should take his place in the negotiations with the Licensed Surveyors and Dr. Balsara. I have every confidence in this third party who has given his evidence in a straightforward manner and who acted from hour to hour under my personal instructions. He was given currency notes of which I retained the numbers and had an interview with Dr. Balsara on May 5th in his office besides various interviews with the Licensed Surveyors. Dr. Balsara was offered the cash on at least two occasions but refused to accept it and referred the party to the Licensed Surveyors without whose assent he declined to act. Finally, the money was paid by my agent to Mr. Simon Reuben (a partner in the firm of Licensed Surveyors) and I reached this office so soon after the payment of the money (Rs. 170) in notes (the number of which I had already taken) that the notes were still lying on his table. Mr. Reuben has maintained all along both at the time and at the formal enquiry when he Dr. Balsara and Mr. Patel were present, that the whole of the money (Rs. 170) was his professional fees but it appears that he has adopted this position more to save Dr. Balsara than in the hope that such an absurd proposition would be seriously entertained as true. I held a formal enquiry on Friday the 16th instant at which Dr. Balsara, Mr. H. D. Patel and Mr. Simon Reuben were present and were given the opportunity of cross examining the witnesses. The payment of Rs. 100 to Mr. H. D. Patel was clearly proved at this enquiry both by the evidence of the witnesses and by the Account Books of the parties showing the payment as made on February the 5th Mr. Patel, though he denied receipt of the money, was in no way able to shake the evidence which is in the circumstances conclusive against him.

As to Dr. Balsara, I consider that the evidence, though not so conclusive, is such that no reasonable doubt can exist that he attempted to obtain a bribe through the Licensed Surveyors. It is true that no more than one occasion he refused to accept this bribe in cash, but the evidence of the unbiassed agent who was sent by me to him on May 5th and to the Licensed Surveyors on May 7th as to the conversation which took place at those times is such that no doubt can exist as to Dr. Balsara's intentions. I hold that it is proved that he attempted to obtain a bribe in his official capacity. The evidence in this case is such that it might suffice to convict Mr. Patel under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code if he were prosecuted under that Act. In the case of Dr. Balsara, I do not think that same can be said as the conviction would depend upon the words used by Dr. Balsara when in conversation with my agent on May 5th. There is also every probability that the witnesses who were prepared to make the statements before me in the presence of the officers concerned would refuse to do so if taken into the Magistrate's Court, and convictions for bribery are notoriously difficult to obtain. I do not therefore propose to prosecute either officer in the Criminal Courts. The Health Officer and the Mechanical Engineer, the immediate officers superiors of Dr. Balsara and Mr. Patel, were present during the enquiry and agree with me that there can be no doubt as to the proof of the allegations made. Dr. Balsara has more than 17 years' service in the Municipality and Mr. H. D. Patel 22 years' service. In either case dismissal will involve the forfeiture of all claims to pension. I have therefore considered the matter in as dispassionate way as possible after giving myself leisure to think the matter over carefully, whether any punishment short of dismissal could be recommended in the case of either officer. I find that the evidence clearly discloses that Mr. H. D. Patel had an organised system under which applicants for licenses paid him a bribe including an architect's fee and he undertook to see that the necessary plans and applications were forwarded. Dr. Balsara was only acting Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards, but [redacted] clearly disclose that he to[redacted] arrangement with a firm of Licensed Surveyors to collect bribes from their clients on his behalf. This arrangement saved him from any danger he might have incurred, had he received cash direct. The state of affairs disclosed is so serious that I regret I consider no punishment short of dismissal will be adequate. Mr. H. D. Patel is drawing a pay in excess of Rs. 300 and therefore the approval of the Standing Committee is necessary for his dismissal. Dr. Balsara's permanent appointment is Dy. Health Officer and as such he is liable to dismissal by me with the approval of the Standing Committee. As, however, he is acting as Assistant Health Officer, an appointment which has been made by the Standing Committee under Section 84 (2) (b) of the Municipal Act, it appears technically necessary, though this appointment is only for a short period, that the order for his dismissal should be passed by the Standing Committee under Section 83 (1) of the Municipal Act. A recommendation to that effect should be made to the Standing Committee.

The conduct of Mr. Simon Reuben of the firm of Messrs. Simon and Motilal, as disclosed in this case, appears to amount to serious misconduct and there can be no doubt that he was privy to and acted as agent for the giving of a bribe to a public servant, an act which constitutes a serious offence under the Indian Penal Code. The license of Mr. Simon under Section 355 of the Municipal Act as a Surveyor is therefore suspended for a period of six months from the 1st June 1924."

In connection with this Item, Dr. M. N. Balsara and Mr. H. D. Patel were allowed to appear before the Standing Committee and to offer explanations in their defence.

After discussion, it was—

NO. 2019.

Resolved:—"That with reference to the Commissioner's letter No. M. C. 46-A., dated the 19th May 1924, the Standing Committee dismiss Dr. M. N. Balsara, L.M., and S., D.P.H. (Cantab.), Acting Assistant Health Officer, from Municipal service for the reasons set forth in the Commissioner's Order received with the letter.

"2. That the Standing Committee also approve of Mr. H. D. Patel, Sub-Engineer, (Factory), being dismissed by the Commissioner from Municipal service for the reasons set forth in the same Order.

"3. That with reference to the Order passed by the Commissioner against Mr. Simon Reuben of the firm of Messrs. Simon and Motilal, Licensed Surveyors, suspending his license for 6 months, the Commissioner be informed that the Standing Committee are of opinion that the license should be suspended for one year."

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

CITY POLICE ..... 2 goals.
(Kelly, McKenzie).

G. I. P. ALL-BLACKS ..... 1 goal.
(Robinson)

The survivors of the eliminating contests G. I. P. All-Blacks and City Police tried conclusions in a second division fixture on the Cooperage on Tuesday evening when the Policemen secured the verdict by the odd goal in three. Those who missed Tuesday's game need not at all feel sorry for the play was scrappy and dull throughout the sixty minutes though innumerable fouls and miskicks exerted much laughter from the spectators who viewed the match from a comical point. Throughout the initial period there was hardly any decent kicking, the ball being mostly thrown about with the knee. Understanding was poor in both the attacking lines the Policemen being a wee bit better than their opponents. In the second half both sets of forwards did some stout running but never displayed much command over the ball nor any judgment.

After kicking the ball about for nearly five minutes the All-Blacks got possession and Robinson directed the ball to the Police goal but Hyde kicked out without hesitation.

The railwaymen were still on the offensive and Gillett their right extreme worked his way up but miskicked at close quarters. The Policemen then took charge of the ball and invaded the railway citadel but Eagle's tall kicks many a time saved the situation and the Police forward kept beyond the reach of his boot.

The railway scored their only goal through Robinson who took a "first timer" left kick from a difficult angle and found his mark. The Police forward then got a move on and made several disconcerted efforts which ended either in erratic shooting or losing the ball in dodging too much. Half time saw the railwaymen leading by one goal.

On resumption the Police forwards played a better game but their judgment was poor and kicking was poorer still. Eagle the railway left back was responsible for keeping the Policemen away from his goal. A 'foul' again Eagle in the fatal brought the equaliser for the Police, Kelly taking the kick. Midfield play was the order for a considerable period when the ball was aimlessly kicked about. McKenzie, the Police inside right next got possession from the right and scored the winning goal. Soon after the final whistle sounded.

The teams were:—

City Police:—Hyde; Thornton and Ray; Littlewood, Rabbit and Gardner; Godwin, McKenzie Kelly Gulamhussein and Cooper.

G. I. P. All-Blacks:—Townley; Eagle and Spiers; Bottomley, King and Murphy; Gillett Leveridge, Keyes, Golding and Robinson.

Referee:—Mr. Thornback.

TO-DAY AT 5-45 P. M.

Staff vs. 101st R. G. A.

Two slight alterations have been made in the First Division Fixture List owing to the absence of 70th Battery, R. G. A., at Deolali. The 101st Battery will consequently take their places to-day, against the Staff and Details, and on June 12th, the match will be 101st Battery, R. G. A. vs. Y. M. C. A.

INSECURITY AT GHATKOPER.

PEOPLE IN PANIC.

MEASURES TO COUNTER DACOITS.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkoper was held at Ramji Asser Vidyalaya, at Ghatkoper on Tuesday morning, Mr. Jetha Devji presiding, to consider what practical means should be adopted for the protection of the lives and the property of the residents of Ghatkoper from dacoits.

A very large number of speakers—more than a dozen—participated in the discussion. Some were of the opinion that a deputation should be organised to wait upon the authorities, asking them to give the residents of Ghatkoper extra police protection. They were also of the opinion that the Ghatkoper Municipality should be asked to giv them more lights. Others thought that it was useless to approach Government with a request for their protection, as all their requests, hitherto, had remained unheeded. They, therefore, thought that the residents of Ghatkoper should pay a sum towards the maintenance of a private police force, numbering some 25 to 40 according to the funds collected, to protect them from the Pathans. They suggested the appointment of ex-military men at suitable wages, who would be supplied with arms if necessary. It was also stated that a gymnasium, for the training of the youths at Ghatkoper, should be opened and there the volunteer corps, which was going to be raised, should be trained to defend themselves. Some gentlemen suggested that it might be, depending either on the police or the dars, the best means being the raising volunteers from among the residents should taken upon themselves the duty of taking rounds at nights.

The chairman gave his own experience. He said he was unable to sleep at night owing to these dacoits. A day or two ago, in spite of his bungalow having three or four watchmen, who took turns at night, three men got into his compound, but they were soon detected, and the dacoits ran away. On another day he heard a sound of a motor car approaching his place; he made enquiries and then saw a car standing near on the road. His neighbour who had a gun fired two shots and the dacoits thinking that they could not do anything to them ran away. As for the suggestion of volunteers, he said when they had started such a corps the last time it disappeared in six days, because the Police fired a gun in the air at night to scare them away, and he did not think better results could be got now. In his opinion, the raising of a suitable amount for the employment of a sufficient number of chowkidars should meet the purpose they had in view. He was sure they could easily raise a large sum, voluntarily, for that purpose.

Ultimately it was decided to form a Committee to consider what measures should be adopted, the Committee to submit its report shortly.

AGA KHAN BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

In honour of the forty-seventh birthday celebration of Maulana Hazar Imam His Highness Sir Sultan Mohamed Shah the Aga Khan an al-fresco dinner was given by the Khoja Cricketing Club on Monday evening at the club premises, Chowpatty.

After the loyal toast was proposed and [illegible] the Secretary to the Club in proposing the toast of H. H. the Aga Khan, their spiritual father, said in the last twenty years the Khoja community had made considerable progress which was all due to the interest of H. H. the Aga Khan which he was evincing in the community. He wished him long life of usefulness and prosperity. The toast was lustily received and drunk.

Major Ali Mohmed Mecklai then proposed the toast of the vice-president Mr. Mohmedbhoy Ibrahim Rowji and said during the last two years the community had made progress which was never achieved before. He narrated at length the charities of some of the members of the community and said one gentleman had given Rs. two lakhs and a half for the common welfare of the community while another gentleman had built a Musapherkhana and third an orphanage. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim the leading member of their community had given Rs. 10 lakhs for the higher education irrespective of caste or creed. They had also started a journal called "Ismaili" which was well patronised by the community. He wished long life and prosperity to the vice-president. The toast having been drunk several other gentlemen spoke on the needs of the community and its welfare and the gathering dispersed at about midnight.

ZOARSTRIAN BOY SCOUTS.

A party of fifteen Zoarastrian boy scouts who are proceeding to England next week to take part in the Imperial Boy Scouts Jamboree were given a hearty send off on Tuesday morning at the Empress Cinema when Mr. Manekji P. Bharucha presided. After a programme of music was gone through Mr. Nariman D. Sanjana exhorted the boy scouts to gain knowledge of scouting in England and to give its benefit to Bombay on their return. Capt. Sorab Bamji then appealed the authorities to introduce religious instructions in the course of scouting.

The chairman in winding up the proceedings advised the boys to eschew western vices while in England.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1924.

SERVANTS OR MASTERS?

In reviewing the Report of the Lee Commission generally, we pointed out the most arresting characteristic of that document that it was extremely deficient in any examination of the permanent underlying principles affecting and determining such questions. The most noteworthy illustration of this defect is found in the treatment of the question relating to the appointment and control of the superior services in India. Even granting for a moment that the Montford "Reforms" were inspired by a generous impulse of imperial patriotism and statesmanship, the merest tyro in statecraft must recognise that the success of these "reforms" was conditional upon the whole-hearted co-operation of the superior services. The authors of the "Reforms" were logical enough,—if not quite considerate to India, or even consistent with their own first principles—to afford opportunities to those members of the alien services in India, who declared their unwillingness to co-operate with the new regime. But the greed of the latter spoiled as they were by unrestricted enjoyment of unheard-of privileges in a close corporation and pampered by generations of undeserved favouritism—induced quite a large majority of them to continue in the service to the true purpose of which at heart they were disloyal, and to demand as a price of their continuance extra, impossible concessions on the pretext of safeguarding their position when the excuse of high prices did not serve their turn. The only means to afford a fair trial to the new "regime" was thus taken away by that very body of men whose duty it was to afford it. The European servants remained in India under the Montford "Reforms" found on the principle "heads we win, tails you lose." The logical response to this amazing attitude was not forthcoming, thanks to the political miasma and lack of moral courage of that section of the Indian public who were lured away from the path of duty by the temptations of office. We may instance the tragi-comedy of Mr. Chintamani, whose conscience had a sudden spurt after an almost full tenure of office as Minister in the United Provinces, because the Vice-Chancellor of the local university had flouted him. The closing scene was well-staged and ably played even in its ludicrousness. But the fact that this eleventh hour stand on the dignity of the "Minister" did not secure popular support for Mr. Chintamani at the last general election is a sufficient proof of the blunders the co-operating section of Indian publicists made in their haste to enjoy office, without securing that the respect due to that office from the immediate subordinates thereof was duly forthcoming and permanently guaranteed.

In these circumstances, one would have expected that the first lesson learnt by practical experience of the "Reforms" would have been to abolish the specially privileged position of the foreign recruited permanent servants of the State. We have not the slightest desire to break contract with such of them as agree to carry out their side of the contract honourably. We have not any desire to make unduly hard the retirement of those who honestly declare their inability or unwillingness to work the "Reforms" as they now are or as they may in future develop. But we are firmly convinced that the Indian people are entitled to expect from those whom they pay so liberally and suicidally, that they will conscientiously abide by whatever policy the elected representatives of the people choose, in response to the popular desire, to formulate. This indispensable minimum of responsible civilised government cannot be had, unless we permit any section of the civil services to be utterly independent of the people who really pay them and maintain them. We cannot permit any continuance of the fatal doctrine that the servants of the State are the masters of the people, though, unfortunately, the doctrine has been given effect to in practice too long not to have engendered endless mischief. But it is precisely this indispensable minimum of civilised government that the Lee Commission deny to India. They could lay down: "We are agreed that in present conditions the appointment to and control over these services (i.e. the services operating in reserved fields, and including the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police Service etc.) must continue to vest in the Secretary of State." This is the root of all mischief, political and administrative, in India to-day, and we must not hesitate to condemn this negation of all sound maxims of government, the annihilation of the A B C of discipline and authority. Permit this exceptional position, and we shall never see the last of anarchy in the State in the highest quarters. Destroy it, and we shall have a reasonable assurance of reconstructing the Government of India on acceptable lines in the near future. The Assembly must not lose an instant in affirming that the servants of the State in India must be appointed by and controlled by the State in India, and that no outside authority shall under any pretext be permitted to meddle with the public services of this country, and indirectly encourage a sentiment of rebellion to the rightful constitutional authority of the people of India. If these servants of the State or any section of them do not choose to serve in the country on this unaltered and irreducible condition, let them go. The doors are wide open, and the Indian people will not be mean enough to remember that in their time they have done more mischief to them than good. The Indian people owe it not to these public servants but to their own conscience that they are given reasonable terms of retirement, even if on retirement not a few of them might malign and disparage them. But granting this concession, the Indian people will have done all that could in justice or expediency be expected of them. For the rest there must be no exception to the principle that in all concerns exclusively relating to India, and we cannot imagine a stronger example of an Indian concern, than the appointment and control of the services in India,—the Government in India shall be the final authority.

That there should be need for laying down this axiom is a proof of the utter futility of the Lee Commission's Report which is based on the assumption that the present constitution is to continue. How imperative, however, it is that this constitution should radically be changed is proved by the amazing recommendation of the Lee Commission that while for the purposes of the Local Governments, no further recruitment should be made for the Indian Education Service, the Indian Agricultural Service and the Indian Veterinary Service, the personnel required for these branches of the administration being in future recruited and appointed by Local Governments, no change is to be made in the position of the existing members of the all-India services operating in the transferred fields. We wonder why the Indian members of the Commission did not perceive the totally destructive character of this proviso and principle. For if no change is to be made in the position of the men who joined say last year, for thirty years at least those men, while they remain in the service, can go on frustrating the projects of policy with immunity! In the case of the Government of India it is of even greater importance than in that of the provincial governments that the services should be immediately and exclusively under their authority. We see nothing in the Political, the Customs or the Ecclesiastical Department,—the last, by the way, an utterly unjustifiable excrescence of an alien government,—to require that the Secretary of State shall be the sole appointing and controlling authority therein. Nor do we find anything in the Railways and the other specified departments to justify a sharing of powers between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. There is no case, in any department, on any excuse, for the meddling by the Secretary of State in the purely Indian concern of the organisation, recruitment, and discipline of the public services in this country.

THE "MAYA" OF OFFICE.

Lord Olivier's speech at the Oxford University Majlis betrays both lamentable incapacity to grasp the significance of the Indian national movement and ignorance of Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of Swaraj. Though Mahatma Gandhi has not outlined his scheme of Swaraj in full detail, he has made it quite clear that he is not against the parliamentary system of government. Indeed, the very constitution of the Indian National Congress which has largely been shaped by him and which has his hearty approval, ought to dispel any absurd idea that he is opposed to parliamentary or democratic form of government. The Congress constitution, based on universal suffrage and qualification of payment of a fee of only four annas, is more democratic than any existing parliamentary institution in the West. Mahatma Gandhi recently promised to publish an outline of his scheme of Swaraj and when he has done so, Lord Olivier will discover that the Mahatma is more "socialistic" and "democratic" in his conception of Indian Swaraj than many of the former's "socialistic" friends could ever be. It is very likely that the "parliament" which the Mahatma has in view for India will not be of the type of the "Mother of Parliaments," but it will certainly be one as suited to the genius of the Indian people as the British Parliament is to the genius of the British people. Lord Olivier is mistaken in thinking that the Mahatma is entirely opposed to capital and machinery. Only recently he declared himself to be "a confirmed protectionist." "I would any day welcome protection for the mill-industry," the Mahatma wrote, "although I give and would always give preference to hand-spun khaddar. Indeed, I would give protection to all useful industries." Do these views bespeak a reversion to "archaic and communistic old village and family life and individualistic industry?" Even supposing that Mahatma Gandhi holds the extreme views attributed to him by Lord Olivier, the latter should know that they are only an individual Indian leader's views and should not be considered as the entire nation's mature views. Mahatma Gandhi himself has made this distinction clear time and again.

Lord Olivier is guilty not only of ignorance of the views of the responsible leaders of India, but also of an inexcusable lapse from the declared aims of his own Party. He says "the British are the trustees of India"—forgetting that his Party has more than once repudiated this view and urged the application of the principle of self-determination to her. Great is the "Maya" of office and power! Lord Olivier is for advance by "Fabian methods." Are the "Fabian methods" reserved for the exclusive benefit of India only or do they hold good with other countries struggling for self-assertion and independence? Did the Labour Party suggest "Fabian methods" for Ireland or even Egypt? Lord Olivier is only mouthing the cant with which Conservative and Liberal politicians in England have familiarised us ever since the administration of this country was taken over by the British Crown. Even Socialist politicians, when they are once installed in office find it difficult to carry out their past pledges and professions and must resort to the shibboleths of their political opponents to conceal their own backsliding. Indians have refused and will always refuse to accept the insulting dictum that the British people are the trustees of their country. They are determined to be masters of their own destiny and to attain the goal of their freedom by methods which appeal to them best.

Notes of the Day.

Mussolini and "The East."

A message from Constantinople which we published yesterday, spoke of the perturbation in Turkey with regard to the landing of Italian troops at Rhodes (an island in Italian occupation) "Angora newspapers were greatly excited some days ago, over the reports of an Italian concentration in Sicily which the Italian embassy denied. The Turks are nervously apprehensive of Italian designs in the Eastern Mediterranean ever since Signor Mussolini uttered the phrase: 'Let us turn to the East.' Angora papers deem Signor Mussolini capable of any headstrong action and suggest that Britain and France will be glad to see Turkey again involved with a foreign Power." No doubt the rumour of the landing of Italian troops at Rhodes will prove as groundless as the former rumour of the concentration of Italian troops in Sicily. The Turks are nervous with regard to Italy because some Italian (neither Government nor Fascist) newspapers have been crying for a holy war with Turkey because of the removal of the crucifix in certain Turkish schools and because some Constantinople (not Angora) newspapers have been replying to them with considerable acrimony. Those papers absolutely misrepresented the attitude of Signor Mussolini who, long after he uttered the phrase: "Let us turn to the East", and since the crucifix dispute said on May 2nd, 1924: "The situation with Turkey is once more clear. Our Ambassador, Montagna, who went to Angora, was able to show Ismet Pasha that Italy has absolutely no desire political or territorial expansion with regard to New Turkey, with which Italy intends to remain on terms of sincere friendship." "Let us turn to the East", in the mouth of Mussolini had a very different meaning from that ascribed to it by a section of the Turkish Press. Mussolini is "out" to build up a prosperous progressive Italy and a purely aggressive distant war would hardly appeal to him as a means to that end. He has seen too much of war and its consequences. He has turned to the East, as everybody knows, in quite another sense, as to a market for Italian produce and a field for the development of relations which he has the common sense to see will be more profitable in the present temper of the East, through being free from territorial cupidities. We hear that an exhibition ship or squadron will soon visit India to make known Italian industries. We wonder why more rumours, the result of nervousness in certain Turkish circles, and published in some absolutely un-official Turkish newspapers are thought worthy to be telegraphed to India.

Lord Olivier and Kenya.

If Lord Olivier's views on the question of Indian Swaraj are disappointing and reactionary, his declaration about the Kenya situation is, in contrast, most welcome. Referring to Kenya he said that he publicly expressed distaste for the situation created and it must be recognised that both Labour and Liberal parties sympathised with Mr. Sastri and Dr. Sapru on this point. He thought the colour bar was fatal to the British Empire. His party was not going to attempt to save the British Empire by imposing disabilities on their fellow-subjects." All this is quite consistent with the well-known views of Lord Olivier on the colour question. The point is whether the Secretary of State for India and the Government, on whose behalf he obviously speaks, will demonstrate the sincerity of their professions by revoking the infamous White Paper of July last year which has introduced the colour bar in Kenya. India has had enough of lip sympathy with her demands for justice and fair-play. She wants deeds that do not belie this sympathy. Nothing less than the complete reversal of the White Paper will satisfy her.

Race War.

As we observed the other day, the true menace to the safety of the British Empire is the race war which is going on at present in several parts of the Empire. The British clergy and other non-political observers in Great Britain would appear to realise this fact better than the politicians, who profess to be more concerned at the class war. One suspects that most British politicians are aware of the truth but prefer to say as little about it as possible, blindly trusting to Time to disperse the lowering cloud. But the policy of putting off the evil day is a most dangerous one and no true statesman would encourage it. Lord Olivier at least seems to be alive to the risks involved in such a policy and has declared that his Party will not countenance it. He rightly says that the colour bar would be fatal to the Empire. The colour bar is based on the notion of the Whites that they are superior in every respect to the "Coloured" races. Lord Olivier himself has shown how mistaken this notion is in respect of most of the so-called "coloured" races. Bishops Tubbs and Gore, brief reports of whose speeches have appeared in Reuter's special cables, rightly foresee the collapse of civilisation, at least within the Empire, unless the problem underlying the present race conflict is solved, but unfortunately they do not seem to have suggested any solution themselves. Let these Bishops and other clergy direct their attention to the flock at their own door rather than to the flocks in distant Oriental countries and reopen the eyes of the former to the noble ideals of Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man, which in their lust for power and earth-hunger they have lost sight of for long. It is their own flock which requires to be "saved" more than the flocks in non-White lands. Europe, England and America need to be "Christianised" more than the countries of the East. If this fact is grasped by all earnest men and women in Great Britain, the menace of race war will not take long to disappear entirely from the Empire.

"Mr. R. Rustomjee, O. B. E."

Mr. R. Rustomjee, late of Bombay, later of New York and now of London, has had a fresh recognition of his public services to the Empire. He is made an "O. B. E." in the new Honours List. For a private, that is to say secret, service he gets of course, his subsidy from the public exchequer of this country. Such double recognition of honest labour is no doubt unique. We do not know whom to congratulate most on the happy event, Mr. Rustomjee or the Empire or the "O. B. E.", or the tax-payers of India or Mr. Vasantrao Dabholkar O. B. E. who now becomes C. B. E. Can any of our readers tell us which?

The Mahableshwar Accident.

The appalling motor accidents which took place on Sunday on the Mahableshwar Road and of which an account by an eye-witness was published in yesterday's "Chronicle" should make the authorities concerned bestir themselves with a view to adequate control of the motor traffic on the road to the hill-station. Mr. Mehta says that too many unreliable heavy and overloaded lorries are allowed to travel on the Ghats, that many drivers are careless and negligent and that police aid is seldom to be had. We realise the extreme practical difficulty of controlling the traffic on the Ghats, but it is time some thought was given to the matter.

Exemplary Punishment.

We publish elsewhere the Municipal Commissioner's letter to the Standing Committee and the resolutions of the latter regarding the dismissal of two Municipal officials. The documents we publish speak for themselves. The true efficiency of the administration of the Municipality as of any other public institution depends upon the integrity and incorruptibility of its employees, and congratulations are due to the Municipal Commissioner for making a prompt and thorough enquiry into this particular allegation of corruption and for his drastic action and to the Standing Committee for endorsing this action.

PROHIBITION.

HOW TO REACH IT.

(BY G. B. TRIVEDI.)

The report of the Excise Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay begins with the history of the question both in and outside India. It shows how Temperance workers in India fought for over half a century without much success and how they can now achieve success if the Council is united. Excise being a transferred subject according to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the Legislative Council can force the popular wish in this matter on the Executive Government. Accordingly a notice of a resolution was given by me in the very first session of the Bombay Reformed Council, declaring Prohibition as the goal of the Bombay Government to be reached in ten years. The resolution was, however, not reached. The member from Poona, Mr. Gupte, had also given notice of introducing a private Bill embodying Prohibition, but it was disallowed as he had failed to ask for the previous leave of the Government of India as foreign liquor also was to be prohibited.

Strong Popular Demand.

Outside the Council, there was a strong popular movement which being impatient of the tardy methods of Government had started picketing of liquor shops under the auspices of the Congress. It was to give partial satisfaction to popular wishes in the matter of Excise administration such as auction system, Advisory Committees, number of liquor shops, rationing, hours of sale, that Dr. Dadachanji brought in a resolution in the second session of the new Council in August, 1921, demanding inquiry into all these details along with an inquiry into the desirability and feasibility of introducing Prohibition. His resolution did not recognise Prohibition as the goal. He wanted a Committee to be appointed to go into all these details in order to meet the public agitation outside the Council. Accordingly strong Prohibitionists in the Council disapproved of it and insisted on Government accepting Prohibition as the goal of their Excise policy and appointing a Committee to suggest ways and means to reach that goal. European officials would not accept Prohibition as the goal and hence ultimately the Council recommended Government to appoint a Committee to consider and report on all questions of drink and drug traffic including total Prohibition. It should be noted that the Council did not allow the Education Minister to appoint a Committee to inquire into the desirability of accepting free and compulsory primary education as its goal, but insisted on his accepting it as the goal of his policy and the Committee had only to consider and report on the ways and means of introducing it. The Council could not keep up the same bold front in the matter of Excise and hence unlike the Education Committee, this Committee had to take evidence and recommend whether Prohibition was the popular wish or not. Thus while the former Committee finished its labour in six months and the Minister could put his pet measure on the Statute Book, the latter Committee finished its labour after two years. The Minister has now left his portfolio into the hands of a new Minister who has yet to prove that he is bold enough to carry out the popular policy of Prohibition now recommended by the Committee almost unanimously with only the Excise Commissioner dissenting from the policy recommended. Though the report is late it is so thorough and convincing that the Minister will find very little opposition in the Cabinet and the Council. The public is really grateful to Mr. C. M. Gandhi, the Chairman, and other members of the Committee for such an able report. It has so mercilessly exposed Government's present policy that the Commissioner could not get anybody to support him in his opposition to the new policy.

The Minister's Statement.

The Minister committed himself in the last session in these words: "I will endea-

(Continued on page 10)

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

CONCLUDING STAGES.

KEEN INTEREST IN PROCEEDINGS.

Reuter's Special Cable—Copy Right.

LONDON, June 2.

The great O'Dwyer-Nair libel case has reached the concluding stages after a hearing occupying the entire month of May, before a special Jury, including three women. The case attracted throughout a keenly interested audience which usually crowded the Court. Several Punjab officials attended from day to day. Many Indians had been there and often a few Indian women also, while from the beginning Miss. Cornelia Sorabjee was a noticeable figure in the Court.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT.

LONDON, June 2.

Sir Walter Schwabe said that the plaintiff's case appeared to be that so far from doing anything irregular, unlawful or wrong he saved the Punjab and probably the Empire. What was the claim that a vain man made without any justification so that he might pose as the champion of the Empire. Such claim was irrelevant and unjustifiable.

Mr. Charles said that the libel was entirely personal. Sir Sankaran Nair had said that he commented on the administration and on the plaintiff but he was doing nothing of the sort. He scandalously attacked the man who had served India well for thirty years. The defendant had to do that as he knew that no jury in England would find direct accusation against the plaintiff. Reuter.

Mr. Charles said that the extremist Indian Press did not mention the alleged horrible happenings in connection with recruiting. It was inconceivable that they could have happened without some mention of them being made in the Indian Press.

The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BILL.

THE COMMONS PASSES SECOND READING.

LONDON, June 3.

The House of Commons has passed by 245 votes to 214 the second reading of the Government's Agricultural Wages Bill providing for the appointment of county agricultural wages committees empowered to fix wages and hours. Each side will be equally represented with an independent chairman and failing decision, the Central Board will decide. Mr. Buxton, the Minister of Agriculture, movingly described the poverty-stricken conditions of the agricultural workers and families and declared that the present standard of wages was lower than before the war.—Reuter.

MISS ROURKE MURDER CASE.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY DEFENCE.

(Associated Press.)

RAWALPINDI, June 2.

Further cross-examined by the defence, Mr. Reynolds admitted having carried with him on tour a pistol and a large sum of money for his business. Witness further said that he did not know who called the guard at the emergency stop.

Mr. Grant, Guard in the employ of N. W. Railway Company was the next witness cross-examined by Dewan Daulat Rai.

Witness said that between Lala Musa and Jhelum he did not see any one come out of the train into the platform. He did not see Kala Khan at Sohawa where the train stopped for 12 minutes and where the electric lights except in the first and the second class bogeys had been put out. He did not see the accused at Gujar Khan.

Mr. Agar Ahmad Syed, Court Inspector cross-examined stated that statements of Bond and Reynolds were made in his presence and were also read out to him at the inquest.

The Police Constable who was in charge of the accused before the inquest deposed to his having been desired by his Sub-Inspector to do so.

Lieutenant Barber who was recalled was further cross-examined. He said that a Police Officer had asked him in the train if he could give any clue to the murder but he replied he could not.

Lt. Barber's servant was then cross-examined.

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Bakar Khan cross-examined stated that he had no suspicion on the accused at the emergency halt. It was after witness had seen the deceased that Reynolds mentioned the loss of cuff-links. His impression of the murder in relation to the loss was the result of conversations with Bond and Reynolds.

The cross-examination of Kala Khan was reserved.

The Court then rose for the day.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

2250

INDIAN ART.

CONFERENCE AT WEMBLEY.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S SUGGESTION.

Reuter's Special Cable—Copy Right.

LONDON, June 2.

The Conference of Indian art at Wembley to-day passed a resolution urging the importance of promoting throughout the Empire the study for the appreciation of aecthetic culture and in India particularly, painting, sculpture and music as applied to art and architecture in India. The society is empowered to consider suggestions brought forward in view of further action.

Sir George Lloyd suggested the Government of India should establish a prize at Delhi for students qualifying in sculpture, painting, perhaps architecture and arts and crafts. The financial side of the problem should be light and the prize would be an immense incentive to Indian art students who could not be expected to interpret the form unless they are given the same opportunity of study available to Europeans. No other country would have had such astonishing faculty for decoration.

Professor Rothenstein hoped that India should not make our mistake of spending money on museums and acquisitive things, instead of on the much greater thing of creation.

DELUGE IN ENGLAND.

GREAT TRACTS DESTROYED.

Reuter's Special Cable—Copy Right.

LONDON, June 2.

The month of May which had an unprecedented frequency of violent thunderstorms was finished with a tropical rainstorm on Saturday night which created a havock to great tracts of the country. The average rainfall in May was about three and one-fifth inches, compared with the average of 1/17th.

The deluge on May 31st accounted for over a quarter of the months total. The rivers Severn, Avon and Tyne resemble huge lakes. The Severn rose fifteen feet au night. The agricultural show of the Counties of Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester tomorrow has been abandoned. The ground is five feet under water. The country cricket ground in Worcester is six feet under water. Communications by roads and railways in the West country and Midlands are partially interrupted. The streets of Birhingham are converted into miniature rivers. Seven inhabitants of bungalows on the flooded island near Newcastle were rescued by lifebuoys after fruitless attempts to use the rocket apparatus to send boats. A miner escaped from his dwelling in a seaton-de-laval using his family washtub as a ferryboat. The weather today is very cold as in November.

CHANCELLOR SEIPEL'S CONDITION.

ASSAILANT'S CONFESSION.

LONDON, June 2.

Vienna.—The Chancellor's condition is unchaned. Jarowek is reported to have made confession in which he says he repeatedly heard that the Chancellor was responsible for the misery of the great masses of the people. Therefore he had long ago resolved to remove him. He denies he had any accomplices and admits he belongs to the Social Democrat Organisation, but says he has long abandoned his political activities.

Bauer, the leader of the Social Democrats, in a speech strongly condemned the attack as does the whole of the Vienna Press. Several other papers urge more moderate conduct of political hostilities.—Reuter.

KNIGHT OF THE GARTER SCRATCHED

LONDON, June 3.

New Market.—Knight of the Garter's leg is worse this morning and it has been decided that he does not run for the Derby. The King's Resinato has left for Epsom.

LATER.

Knight of the Garter was scratched for the Derby at 12-40 p.m. to-day.—Reuter.

D'OISY AT MUKDEN.

LONDON, June 2.

Mukden (Manchuria).—D'Oisy has arrived here.—Reuter.

LT. D'OISY ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG.

LONDON, June 3.

Nagasaki.—Lt. D'Oisy has arrived in Pyongyang.—Reuter.

MR. THOMAS RECOVERS.

LONDON, June 2.

Mr. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, has recovered, though he is still abed.—Reuter.

Philadelphia.—In the ten-round bout Micky Walker successfully defended his welter-weight title outpointing Len Vendler.—Reuter.

MOSUL DEAD-LOCK.

SIR PERCY COX'S THREAT.

TURKS REQUIRED TO MODIFY ATTITUDE.

LONDON, June 2.

Constantanipole—The Anglo-Turkish negotiations with regard to Mosul Vilayet threaten to break down. Sir Percy Cox has informed Fethy Bey that he had been instructed to return to London unless the Turks modify their attitude.

LATER.

Sir Percy Cox has told Fathy Bey that the British Government was disappointed at the Turkish attitude which had resulted in the Mosul negotiations proving abortive and had decided that unless the Turks were prepared to submit reasonable proposals, they would refer the whole question to the League of Nations. Sir Percy Cox, therefore, has suggested a fresh meeting of the delegations in order to draw up terms for reference to the Council of the League.—Reuter.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 2.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Alden asked with regard to the progress of the Mosul Conference whether the Government intended to refer any of the points still at issue to the League of Nations?

Mr. MacDonald replied that the negotiations had not yet concluded and asked to be excused a statement at present.

Mr. Wedgewood Benn asked when it was contemplated to refer the matter to the League.

Mr. MacDonald said that as far as his memory served him very shortly.—Reuter.

MESOPOTAMIAN MANDATE.

WILL IT EVER MATERIALISE!

LONDON, June 2.

Sir Alfred Milner presiding at a lecture by Sir Frederick Lugard on the mandate system feared that the system far from extending in future would contract and would prove in many cases only a transitory stage. As regards Mesopotamia he was of opinion that whatever was the ultimate fate of that country the mandate would never materialise.

Sir F. Lugard referring to Jubaland considered it equitable that the territory added to Italy in compensation for the English and French mandates in Africa should be held by Italy under a mandate although he agreed that it was now too late to alter conditions of 1915 promise.—Reuter.

PROSPERITY OF TEA INDUSTRY.

LONDON ASSAM DINNER.

LONDON, June 3.

Presiding at the numerically record Assam dinner Sir John Hewett congratulated the tea industry on its present prosperity. He said the bad time of three or four years ago might recur. He, therefore, urged the supreme importance of adhering consistently to the policy of fine plucking which would produce tea of good quality commanding remunerative prices. He remarked regarding the political situation that evidence showed the general attitude of the people to be much more lawabiding and satisfactory than previously.

Lord Olivier responding for the guests said the Labour Government assisted the tea industry by a substantial reduction of duty which would doubtless lead to increased consumption. Another aim they pursued was to establish such good relations with Russia and other countries of Europe as to bring a marked revivial of exchange of commodities. Russia for instance was showing enormous, indeed ravenous demand for Indian tea.—Reuter.

SUGARCANE PLANTATIONS IN KENYA.

LONDON, June 3.

Nairobi.—The promise that an extensive acreage will be shortly placed under sugarcane is the result of a visit to Kenya of Mauritian financiers with a view to organising a scheme for planting and erecting a factory.—Reuter.

TURCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS ON RHODES ISLAND.

TURKISH MILITARY TO TAKE PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, June 2.

Constantinople.—The Council of Commissars at Angora discussed the Turco-Italian relations for six hours. The Government, it is reported, is not satisfied with the Italian Charge D'Affaires's explanation that a few soldiers have landed on the Rhodes Island for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the annexation of Dodecanese Islands. The military authorities in Smyrna have been ordered to take precautionary measures. Reuter.

HERRIOT'S GOVERNMENT.

SOCIALISTS' SUPPORT.

LONDON, June 2.

Paris.—The Congress of unified Socialists has decided to support M. Herriot's Government.—Reuter.

STRIKING PROGRAMME.

NO EVACUATION OF RUHR AT PRESENT.

LONDON, June 2.

A striking programme outlined by M. Herriot in his letter to the leader of the Socialist Party embraces the immediate supression of the degree laws and the re-establishment of match monopoly both of which were passed by M. Poincare's Government, also general amnesty except for the evaders of military service and traitors. The programme further proposes the suppression of the Embassy at the Vatican and the application of law regarding religious congregations, reduction of military service by an organisation of the nation for defensive purposes. M. Herriot after describing his fiscal proposal and pro-Labour tendencies favours the strengthening and extending of the role of the League of Nations, the Hague Tribunal and the international Labour Office, and the resumption of normal relations with Russia. He unconditionally accepts the Dawes Report. Notwithstanding his party's opposition over the Ruhr policy in the past M. Herriot does not believe in the possibility at present of evacuating the Ruhr before the safeguards laid down in it have been enforced and international regime established.—Reuter.

SOCIALISTS APPROVE PROGRAMME.

LONDON, June 3.

Paris.—The Socialist Congress has rejected participation in Government in the present circumstances. M. Herriot's statement of his programme was however greeted with cheers. The Executive of the Radical Socialist Party has unanimously approved of his programme.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE WITH FRENCH PREMIER.

MUTUAL DESIRE TO COME TO SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 2.

With reference to the report in the French Press that Mr. MacDonald has written to M. Herriot offering to confer with him in Paris on the International situation and that Herriot has replied pointing out that he is not yet entrusted with the formation of the Cabinet, Reuter is informed that it is obvious that both sides desire an early settlement very soon and it is reasonable to assume that there has been some form of communication regarding the possible meeting of the two statesmen.

It is further pointed out that Mr. MacDonald agrees with the suggestion that he should meet Sgr. Mussolini but it is impossible at present for Mr. MacDonald to absent himself from England long enough to go to Switzerland for that purpose. It is not so difficult, however, for him to meet the French Premier in Paris.—Reuter.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

TO APPEAR IN "THE CHRONICLE."

We propose publishing shortly the first instalment of a series of personal reminiscences which Mr. B. G. Horniman is writing for the "Bombay Chronicle."

See that you do not miss your copy of the paper.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

INQUIRY INTO WORKING OF REFORMS.

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE IMPERFECTIONS

LONDON, June 2

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Mills who asked whether Government had accepted and intended to act on the Esher Committee's recommendation that the army in India should be entirely under the control of the Government of India, Prof. Richards said that Government realising the importance of maintaining the responsibility and control of the Government of India had decided that the Government of India must be responsible for all questions of military policy, organisation and administration of the army in India subject to the control of the Secretary of State for India as provided in the Government of India Act. India was adequately represented on all discussions on questions of military policy and organisation.

Earl Winterton suggested that this was not a new departure but Prof. Richard's reply was inaudible.

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Replying to Mr. Hope Simpson, Prof. Richards gave the terms of reference to the Committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the working of the reforms.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne asked whether the Committee would suggest any amendment of the Act.

Prof. Richards:—No. The Committee would examine the imperfections of the Act.

Replying to Earl Winterton he said that the terms of reference were outlined in Sir M. Hailey's two speeches early this year.

Mr. Meyler suggested that it would be better to establish a Royal Commission to deal with the act straightway.

Prof. Richards replied that it was another question.

Col. Yate asked:—Was this enquiry into the rules under the act? He declared that it was quite new. He asked on what authority therefore?

Prof. Richards said that it was in no way new but what was promised in February.

INDIAN CONTRIBUTION TO WAR OFFICE.

Mr. Hoffman asked whether seeing that thirteen millions sterling were paid out of the Indian revenues to the War Office in 1919 as a contribution towards military operations beyond the frontiers of India, was the consent of Parliament obtained to the employment of the Indian Army beyond the Indian Frontiers as laid down in the Government of India Act?

Prof. Richards replied that His Majesty's Government was informed that the payment was provisional and subject to the ultimate approval of Parliament. Previous questions affecting the substance and form of the necessary resolution had been under discussion between the Government of India and the Imperial Government and delayed it submission.

Col. Howard Bury asked whether the murder of Sandhispicter Roy at Chittagong was political or in any way connected with the Conspiracy Trial at Cawnpore.

Prof. Richards replied that he had very little information but he thought it very unlikely that the case was in any way related to the Cawnpore Case.

Replying to Col. Howard Bury, Prof. Richards said that Roy was responsible for arresting one revolutionary conspirator.

Replying to Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, Prof. Richards stated that hitherto 321 retirements from the services under the Premature Retirement Rules had been sanctioned including 87, Civil Service, 53 Police, 59 Engineers, 36 Educational, 24 Forest and 12 Agricultural.

Replying to Mr. Mills, Prof. Richards said that the Government of India after full consideration did not propose to recommend any reduction in the number of the Army Commands.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

the railway labourers without giving notice to the authorities is indiscreet and unwise.

STRIKE AT SALEM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 2.

News has been received from Salem that the firemen there have gone on strike since this morning. The Mangalore Mail arrived at Salem from Madras at 3 a.m. to-day. The firemen got out of the train and did not turn up for more than an hour. The Loco. Foreman in charge of the office at Salem had to drive the engine. Subsequently the second mail came. The firemen of this train also struck work. The fitters, cleaners and firemen of Salem are now on strike. Special police are guarding the station. The strikers are holding meetings.

VILLAPURAM STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 3.

The strike of firemen in Villupuram and sections of the South Indian Railway has come to an end. Normal train service has begun and a boat mail arrived in Madras at the usual time crowded with passengers.

S. I. RLY. STRIKE.

FRESH DEVELOPMENTS.

PROHIBITION ORDER ON DR. NAIDU

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 2.

The South Indian Railway strike has now taken quite a different turn. While the sporadic outburst in Madura, Trichinopoly and other centres are gradually dying out serious developments are reported from Podanur. News has been received of railwaymen's strike in Podanur under circumstances different from those that led to strike at Madura or Trichinopoly. The order of prohibition served on Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, who was to preside over a conference of Podanur railway labourers, has precipitated the strike. The running staff of the Podanur Loco, consisting of firemen numbering about one thousand, struck work yesterday at 6.30 p.m. and workshop labourers, numbering about two thousand, struck work this morning.

The Secretary of the Labour Union sent the following telegram to the Agent, Loco Supt. and Loco. Distt. Supdt yesterday: "We assure no strike. Request Magistrate allow Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, Podanur Labour lecture otherwise not responsible for future effects."

In reply to the above the Agent and Loco Superintendent wired to the Secretary of the Labour Union informing their inability to interfere with the Magistrate's order. As the replies were quite unsatisfactory a committee meeting of the Union members was held at the Union premises yesterday at 2 p.m. and resolved unanimously to strike work and continue the strike till the prohibitory order on Dr. Naidu was withdrawn. Trains could not be started at the appointed time owing to the absence of firemen and all trains were held up for several hours. All trains are run by Loco officers and Anglo-Indian drivers.

The District Loco Superintendent has put up the following notice: "Any firemen booked out for trains refusing duty after seven hours will be considered as terminated from service."

The District Loco Superintendent has also informed the public that the Divisional Magistrate of Coimbatore will be asked to cancel the order as soon as the situation on the railway is normal. Only Anglo-Indians and monthly paid staffs are working.

DR. NAIDU SERVED WITH PROHIBITION ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 2.

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu of Salem who was on his way from Vellore to Podanur where he was to preside over the Labour Conference was served with an order of prohibition from the Sub-Divisional First Class Magistrate Coimbatore Division at Shoranur.

The order runs as follows:—

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are proceeding to Podanur in order to deliver lectures to the railway workmen of that district and whereas I am satisfied that delivery of such lectures will cause the men to go out on strike and thus to the acts of violence and other breaches of peace being done and as I do not see any other means of preventing such disturbances and as this matter is very urgent I hereby forbid you from entering this division for a period of one month from this date."

As the train reached Olavakod junction the Doctor expressed his intention of proceeding on his journey to Podanur instead of to Podanur. The railway Police Inspector refused to allow him and told him in case he continued his journey by rail he would arrest him. The Doctor told the Inspector that he could not arrest him without warrant from a competent Magistrate. The Police and Railway authorities then decided to detach the particular carriage in which the Doctor was seated from the main body of the train. The Doctor eventually got out at Olavakod. Meanwhile a large number of railway men were waiting at Podanur Junction to receive Dr. Naidu. On learning that he was detained at Olavakod the railway men sent a deputation to Dr. Naidu which reached Olavakod at night. They informed the Doctor that they would go on strike in case he was not allowed to proceed, but the Doctor advised them not to be hasty and expressed hope that the authorities themselves would rescind order passed on him.

DR. NAIDU INTERVIEWED.

Dr. Naidu interviewed by a Press representative said that his visit to Podanur was in response to an invitation from the railway men which had been extended to him for the past four years. He also said that he knew the railwaymen's strike at Madura and other places for the first time only on reaching Shoranur and that he immediately wired to the Agent, South Indian Railway deploring the strike and offering his services to settle the dispute and that he had not yet received a reply from the Agent.

DR. NAIDU'S COMMUNIQUE.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu has issued a press communique stating that the action of

(Continued in column 5.)

HONOURS LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May

The following is the continuation of the Birthday Honours list:—

DEWAN BAHADUR.

The title of Diwan Bahadur is conferred upon Walajanagar Vijayaraghava Mudaliar Avergal, President, District Board, North Arcot; Calamur Viravali Visvantath Sastri, District Judge, Madras Presidency; Rao Bahadur Mallapur Gopalswami Mudaliar, President, of District Board Bellary, Madras Presidency; Vellore Thirumalai Pillai Avergal, President of Corporation of Madras, Maddas Presidency; Rao Bahadur Vaidupati Coorestoloo Nayudu Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu, President of District Board of Guntur, Madras Presidency.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

The title of Sardar Bahadur is conferred upon Prana Singh, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Sunder Singh, Vakil of Gujranwala, Punjab; Haji Muhammad Khan, Chief of Shahwanis, Baluchistan.

KHAN BAHADUR.

The title of Khan Bahadur is conferred upon Abdur Rahim Sahib Bahadur, Dy. Director of Public Instruction, Madras; Muhammad Fazluddin Sahib Bahadur, Under Secretary to Government, Law Department, Madras Presidency; Chakar Khan Walad Badht Ali Khan Subriani, President of Khandkhot Taluka Board, Upper Sind; Frontier Sind; Behramshah Fardunji Devar, Dy. Superintendent, Agency Police, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency; Wali Muhammad Hasanali, M.L.A., Dy. Collector (retd.) Sind; Shrik Alibaskza, Secretary in India of Sultan of Makalla; Eurebius Francis Rego, Judge of Court of Small Causes (Retd.) Poona; Maulvi Kazi Golam Mohiuddin Feroqui, Zamindar, Comilla Tippera, Bengal; Maulvi Abdul Aziz Inspector of Schools (Retd.) Bengal; Munshi Abdul Qasim, Tempy, Dy. Superintendent of Police United Provinces; Maulvi Hamid Ullah, Hony. Magistrate and Hony. Asstt. Collector, Gorakhpur, United Provinces, Maulvi Abdul Hadi Khan, Dy. Col. Asstt. [illegible] United Provinces; Munshi Anjab Ali Khan of Agra Buzurg Tahsil Utraula, Gonda District, U.P.; Saiyid Rahim Hussain, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Retd.) Hony. Magistrate and Hony. Asstt. Collector, Bulandshahr Distt., U. Provinces; Shaikh Zemiruddin Khan, Dy. Collector, United Provinces, Sardar Abdul Ghafur Khan, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Punjab; Maulvi Ghulam Bari, President, Municipal Committee, Lyallpur, Punjab, Mukhdum Murid Husain Sajjadnashin of Shrines of Dhawal Haq and Rukmialm Multan, Punjab; Mukaddum Sayyid Rajan Baksh Shad Gilani, Registrar and President Municipal Committee, Multan, Punjab; Ghulam Rasul Khan, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Punjab; Saiyid Ali Hassan, Dy. Supdt. Patna, General Hospital; Maulvi Shamsuddin Haidar Dy. Magistrate and Dy. Collector of Bihar and Orissa; Azizul Haq, Dy. Supdt. of Police (retd.) Bihar and Orissa; Abdul Mannan Chaudhuri, Zamindar of Silbaras, Sylhet, Assam; Risaldar Major Muhammad Akram Khan of Matira, Peshawar District; Sherdil Khan, Dy. Supdt. of Police, North West Frontier Province; Mr. Malcolm Ranji Kothawala, Inspector-General of Police, Jodhpur State; Muhammad Anwar Khan, Jagirdar and Governor of Punial, Gilgit Agency, Kashmir; Agha Muhammad Khalil Residency, Dragoman to British Residency, Persian Gulf; Khan Sahib Abdur Reza Bin Haji Abdul Karrim Farrash Bashi, British Residency, Bushire, Persian Gulf; Khan Sahib Isa Bin Abdul Latif, Residency Agent, Shargah, Persian Gulf; Risaldar Jahandad Khan, 4th D.C.O., Hodgson Horse, Shiraz; Subedar Major and Honorary Lieut. Feroze Khan Bahadur, late 2nd Battalion, 13th Rifles; Syed Taiuddin Ahmed, Personal Assistant to Secon Member of Central Board of Revenue; Chiragdin, Personal Assistant to Agent N. W. Railway.

RAI BAHADUR.

The title of Rai Bahadur is conferred upon Babu Ramjidas Bajoria, Banker and merchant, Calcutta; Mr. Bhola Nath Banerji, Supdt. of Police, Bogra, Bengal; Babu Binode Lal Ray, Zemindar, Chittagong, Bengal; Dr. Rarendra Nath Das, Medical Practitioner, Calcutta; Babu Surendra Narayan Sinha, Zemindar Nehalia Murshidabad District, Bengal; Mr. Atul Chandra Datta Additional District Magistrate, 24 Parghanas, Bengal; Babu Hemchandra De, M.A., Lecturer and Professor, Bengal Educational Service; Babu Apara Prasad Mukherji, Subordinate Judge (Retd.) Bengal; Babu Ganesh Chandra Das Gupta, Senior Government Pleader; Bakraganj, Bengal; Lala Desi Das Rais of Dunka Tahsil, Mirganj, Bareilly District, United Provinces; Babu Batuk Khatri, Landholder and Financier, Benares; Munshi Raman Chand, Special Manager Court of Wards, Nanpara, United Provinces; Pandit Shambu Nath Misra Official Civil Surgeon, Sultanpur, United Provinces; Babu Triloki Nath Kapur, Landholder of Tanda, Lala Chiranji Lalsah, Landowner, Dewaldharn Estate Honorary Magistrate Almora District; Lala Harichand Mehra, Hony. Extra Asstt. Commr., Simla; Mian Sher Singh, Manager Keonthal State, Punjab; Lala Hukamchand, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Santiram Chakravarthi, Chief Medical Officer, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur; Babu Ram Shankar Ray, President, Municipal Committee, Cuttack, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Yogendra Narayan Singh Zamindar of Pachgachia, Bhagalpur District, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Jogesh Chandra Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bihar and Orissa; Brajanandan Singh, Perosnal Assistant to Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Satish Chandra Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bihar and Orissa; Isa Charan, Civil Surgeon, Burma; Naib Commandant Ram Narain Bahadur, Burma Military Police, Burma; Babu Kajani Kanta Barat, Senior Professor of Matematics, Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam; Rabul Singh, Extra Asstt. Commissioner, Baluchistan; Anikal Chandra Singh Chief Office of Director of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta; Lala Arjan Das Vasudevama, Asstt. Commissioner of Income-Tax, Punjab and N.W.F. Provinces.

RAO BAHADUR.

The title of Rao Bahadur is conferred upon Oodayappa Adaikappa Oodayappa Kathiresan Letchmanan Chettiyar, Merchant and Banker, Madras; Rasipur Varada Krishna Ayyar, Secretary, Legislative Council, Madras Presidency; Muttamal Raman, Asstt. Director of Survey, Madras Presidency; Chathamanna Mana Narayan Nambudripad, President of Walluvanad Taluk Board, Malabar District; Avichi Chettiyar Palniappa Chettiyar, Chidambaram Chettiyar, Banker, Karaikudi, Ramnad District, Madras Presidency; Raghuaath Narayan Tawde, Superintendent, Bombay City Police; Chandramal Pariamal Dodaja, Bombay Engineering Service, Assistant Engineer and Acting Executive Engineer, Karachi, Bombay Presidency; Annaji Babaji Lathe, Pleader, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, Pandurang Chimnaji Patil, Dy. Director of Agriculture, Southern Central Division, Poona; Vithaldas Girjashankar Trivedi, State Vakil, Bhavnagar, Bombay Presidency; Kilachand Devchand, Millowner and Merchant, Bombay; Raghunath Sadashee Thakur, late Settlement Officer, Chanda, West Central Provinces; Gopal Rustam Rao Deshmukh, Supdt. of Police, Yeotmal C.P.A.P.; Gobind Singhji, Lt.-Col. Comdg. Kotah State Forces, Rajputana Bajirao Appasahib Ghatge, Commr. of Police, Baroda State.

The Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Elayatath Thekat Narayanan Moose Avargal, Ayurvedic Physician, Malabar, Madras Presidency the title of Vaidyaratna.

SARDAR SAHIB.

Title of Sardar Sahib is conferred upon Sardar Sher Singh Tahsildar Muktsar Ferozpur District, Punjab; Sardar Ishar Singh, Inspector of Police (Rtd.) Punjab; Bhai Narain Singh, Extra Asstt. Commr. Punjab, Diwan Kalsia State; Sardar Jowala Singh Zaildar of Rajiana, Lyallpur District, Punjab; Mohinder Singh, Inspr., Hongkong Police force; Mr. Soojau Singh, Dy. Asst. Controller of Mily. Accts., Northern Command and Rawalpindi District, Mr. Mela Singh, Asstt., Locomotive Superi. Assam, Bengal Railway; Bawa Gurdyal Singh, Station Master, Delhi, Shahdara, E. I. Railway.

KHAN SAHEB.

The title of Khan Sahib is conferred upon the following gentlemen:—Kunhiram Balakanath Koyassam Koya Haji Sahib Bahadur, merchant of Calicut, Malabar District; Abdus Sallam Sayeed Sahib Bahadur, Inspector of Salt, Madras; Muhammed Abdul Gani Sahib Hahabur, Inspector of Poliece, Vellore, North Arcot District, Madras Presidency; Khair Mahamudkhan Dital Khan Chandio, Zamindar, Karachi District; Sayyad Ghulam Nabi Shah Waulad Maujali Shah, President, District Local Board, Thar Parkar, Bombay Presidency; Bala Kanwa Lad Ahmed Khan Deshmukh of Valote, Mandangad Mahal, Ratnagiri District, Bombay Presidency; Sayyad Muhamad Hussain Shah Walad Sayyad Shujat Ali Shal, Deputy Superintendent of Police C. I. D., Karachi; Edulji F. Rustomji Kanga, Head Assessor and Secretary, Aden Settlement; Samad Khan Ismail Khan, Head Sarang, Hill and Son of Knox, Stedvedors and Contractors, Bombay. Maulavi Mahamud Wahiddullah, Principal, Seraigang Madrassah, Pabna, Bengal; Khwaja Umedali, Inspector of Police U. P.; Munshi Sadat Ali Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Rampur State, United Provinces; Shaik Abdul Qayum, Zamindar and member of the Municipal Board, Nainital, Shaik Mahamad Akram, Hon. Magistrate and Manager, Padruna Estate, U. P.; Munshi Usuf Ali, Junior Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, Agra District; Sheik Gulam Hussein Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Additional District Magistrate, Amritsar, Punjab; Khan Ahmad Hasan Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Sheikh Nawab Ali Kureshi, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Agha Sahabaz Khan, Inspector of Police, Punjab; Subadar Muhamad Azim of Kamra, Murree Tahsil, Maulavi Zamirul Hussain, Inspector of Police, Bihar and Orissa; Rahamtullah, Burmah Engineering Service Assistant Engineer and Sub Divisional Officer P. W. D., Burma; Mr. Hayal Mahamud Khan, Hon. Magistrate, Gourtalao, Narsingpur District, C. P., Mr. Kasim Sharif, Dewan of Puljhal, Raipur, District, C. P., Surdar Gajor Gani Shah, Tochi Scouts, N. W. F. Provinces; Khalidkhan, Naib Tahasildar, North West Frontier Province; Abdul Matin Baizai Mohamad of Chuha, Mardan Tahsil, North West Frontier Province; Subadar Said Shariff Khan Mishwani of Shree Kote, Hazara, North West Province; Shah Ali Akbar, Naib Tahasildar, North West Frontier Province; Malik Fakir Mahamud Khansi, Quetta District, Baluchistan; Subadar Abas Ali, Indian Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Baluchistan; Gul Mahamud Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan; Haji Mahamud Yusuf Paiwalla, Secretary of Jumma Masjid Managing Committee, Delhi; Nazir Ahmed, Inspector of Posts, Iraq; Nawab Khan, Inspector, Hongkong Police Force; Mer; Mohomed Abdul Kadir, Cantonment Superintendent, Wellington; Sheik Mahomed Ishaq, Deputy Superintendent Army Remount Department, Shahpur Area; Romanji Ardeshir Mucadum, Deputy Treasurer, Currency Office, Bombay; Mian Hakim Din, Assistant Currency Officer (retired), Lahore; Maulavi Zafar Hassan Officiating Superintendent, Mohemedan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra; Ahmad Abdul Aziz, Deputy Assistant Engineer, Telegraphs, Akyab Division; Agha Mohemed Nasir Khan Mir, Munshi, Consulate-General, Kashgar; Mir Ahmed Khan, British Askak Kashgar.

RAI SAHEB.

The title of Rai Sahib has been conferred upon the following gentlemen:—

Babu Nipendranath Chandra Basu Assistant Registrar of the Cooperative Societiese in Bengal; Babu Mahendranath Mukerjee, Assistant Commissioner, Calcutta Police; Babu Rajendranath Battacharji, Municipal Commissioner and Hon. Magistrate Kodalia, Sonarpur; 24 Paraganas District, Bengal; Babu Raj Mohan Ganguli, Chief Accountant, Port Office, Chittagong, Bengal; Babu Hari Prasad Pradhan, Vice-Chairman, Municipality and District Board, Darjeeling, Bengal; Babu Manindranath Sadhu, Assistant Engineer, Bengal; Babu Khetramohan Ganguli, Deputy Superintendent, Bengal; Thakur Sharatchandra Singh, Inspector of Registration Offices, Bengal; Babu Pulin Behari Basu, Head Clerk, Office of Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, Bengal; Babu Jnanendra Chandra Guha, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons Bengal; Babu Charu Chandra Ghose, Head Clerk, Office of Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, Bengal; Babu Haridas Banerji, Head Assistant, Office of Director of Agriculture, Bengal; Honorary Risaldar Khushiram, Bulandshahr, United Provinces; Takur Baldeo Singh, Zamindar of Vollage, Titauli, Budaun District, United Provinces; Pandit Nandkoshore Tiwari, Inspector of Police, United Provinces; Babu Dip Narayan Rai, Inspector of Police, United Provinces; Babu Shambunath, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Babu Hanoman Prasad Singh Tahsildar to Maharaja of Benares, Babu Har Kichen Das, Banker and Landowner and Honorary Magistrate, Benares District; Babu Gopal Das Kakkar, Honorary Magistrate, Allahabad District; Babu Sbrish Chandra Banarji, Agricultural Service, United Provinces; Munshi Ram Ratanlala, Deputy Collector (retired), Gonda District, United Provinces; Babu Nanak Chandra, Vakil of Partalgarh, United Provinces; Pandit Gopal Prasad Pathak, Zamindar and Pleader, Sultanpur, United Provinces; Babu Janamlal, Medical Officer of Provincial Subordinate, Medical Service in immediate charge of Fategar Dispensary, United Provinces; Thakur Dwansingh, Forest Ranger, United Provinces; Babu Suraj Bhan Prasad, Honorary Magistrate, Gorukhpur, United Provinces; Babu Murailal, Government Treasurer and Hon. Magistrate, United Provinces; Munshi Shiraji Lala, Deputy Magistrate, United Provinces; Pandit Jiwanlala, Assistant Jailor, Jail Department; Lala Raghbir Singh, Wazir Nalaghar State, Punjab; Lala Sarmukan Kanwa, Vakil, High Court of Judicature, Lahore; Lala Lachu Mal, Tahsildar, Punjab; Bakshi Nathuram, Inspector of Police (retired), Punjab; Babu Nath Mull Marwari, Banker and Zamindar, Darbhanga Town, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Shyam Bihailal, Zamindar of Dona Gaya, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Raja Ballah Sahat, Secretary, Gopalgunj Central Bank, Saran, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Khedar Nath Dutta, Chairman, Daltongunj Municipality Palamau, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Motilal Mitra, Zamindar of Goghri, Monghyr, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Motilal Mitra, Manager, Pathrole Estate, Madhupur, Santal Parganas, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Sriva Bhusan Lal, Head Master, Ranchi Training School, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Bhulavan Lal, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Muzaffarpur, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Rajengdra Prasad, Inspector of Police, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Kedar Nath Banerji, Hon. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Ananda Charan Guha, Sub-Divisional Officer, Kendrapara Subdivision, Orissa Circle, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Girish Chandra Mukerji, Medical Officer in Charge, Colgong Dispensary, Bhagalpur, Bihar and Orissa; Asutosh Babu, Superintendent, Office of the Secretary Finance and Revenue Department, Burma, Seth Ramdeo Sukhdeo, Hon. Magistrate, Shevgaon, Buldana District, Central Provinces; Babu Dwarkanath Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Sheoni District, Central Provinces; Shet Motilal, Cultivator and money lender, Piparla, Houshangabad District, Central Provinces; Mr Ramnaique Rae, Assistant Engineer in Charge No. 2 Sub-Division, Mahanadi Canal, Raipur, Central Provinces; Babu Kali Charan Singh, Sub-Inspector, Armed Police Reserve, Assam; Seth Jaita Nanda Sachander, Merchant and Banker, Dera Ismail Khan, North West Frontier Province; Chaudhari Rochiram Kattar, the Tochi Scouts, North West Frontier Province; Balabhadra Das Mirhoutra, Member of Cantonement Committee, Nowgang, Central India; Jemadar Ganga Prasad, Medical Attendant of Raja of Narasingarh, Central India; Babu Gambhir Mall, Private Secretary to Nawab of Tonk, Rajputana; Ramji Das, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Jaipur State, Rajputana; Lala Gur Pershad Kapur, Municipal Commissioner, Delhi; Guruswami Subbharao, Pilgrim Inspector, Iraq Railway; Rangaram Tuljaram, Accounts Officer, Secretariat of High Commissioner for Iraq; Subadar Kundal Sukhul, British Legation Escort, Nepal; Mr. Manilal Dayabhai, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Ajmere; Babu Peary Mohan Das Station Master, Serajganj, Eastern Bengal Railway. Lala Ram Das, Head Time Table Clerk, Traffic Manager's Office, North-Western Railway; Jemadar Mullah Singla, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Indian Station Hospital Lahore Cantonment, Mr. Benode Behari Gangulay, Officiating Assistant Controller of Printing, Stationary and Stamps, India; Babu Baidya Natha Banerji, Head Assistant (retired), Office of Deputy P.M.G. Railway's Mail Service, Eastern Circle.

The title of RAO SAHIB has been conferred upon the following gentlemen:—Gunthavadi Venkata V. Radarakuluchetti, Proprietor, Messrs. Harrison and Company Madras; Badeti Venkatrammayya Naxudu, Chairman of Municipal Council, Ellore, Madras Presidency; Mullankanday Palliath Karunkaran Avargal, Chief Clerk, Indian Labour Corps Department, Lucknow; Chinnakavanam Rajratna Mudliar Avergal, Agent of Supply and Transport Corps, (retired), Madras Presidency; Natharambakkam Ratna Mudliar Balkrishna Mudliar, Assistant Superintendent of School of Arts and Crafts, Madras; Mutukkula Guruathayya Superintendent, District Jail Madura, Madras Presidency; Ramswami Sunderam Avargal, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tinnevelly, Madras; Arcot Kothandrama Mudliar, Inspector of Police, Intelligence Department, Madras, Rauvula Suhab Rao Pantulu, Chairman of Chiral Municipal Council, Guntur District, Madras Presidency.

Bandla Bapayya Chetti, Merchant of Vetapalam Guntur District, Madras Presidency; Vadanangur Annamalmudliar Arunachala Mudliar, Landholder and President of Cooperative Union, Wandiwash North Arcot District, Madras Presidency; Kuttari Rajgopal Nayadu Garu, Merchant, Vellore, Madras Presidency; Edavalath Kakkat Govindum, Manager, Madras States Agency Office Trivandrum; Pribhdas Shwekram, Bench Magistrate and Secretary, Lady Dufferin Association, Hyderabad (Sind); Anandrao Shripatrao Deshmukh, Hon. Magistrate, Chopda, Bombay Presidency; Balawant Narayan Ghanekar, Assistant Engineer, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency; Nagardas Mayaram Dave, Kathiawar Agency Police, Bombay Presidency; Naraindas Wadhumal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi. Mapaap Baseppa Desai, Desai of Yedhalli and Galgalli, Bijapur District; Mukund Ganapat Patil, Journalist and Author, Ahmednagar, Bombay Presidency; Tatya Raoji Powar, Patil of Tadsar, Taluka Khanapur, Satara District, Bombay Presidency; Shankar Anaandrao Nadkarni, Landlord of Ankola, Kanara District, Bombay Presidency; Chaudhari Premsing, Inspector of Police, United Porvinces; Mr. Trimbak Keshu Khanzode, Hon. Magistrate, Khamgaon, Buldhana District, Central Provinces; Mr. N. S. Krishna Iyer, Stenographer to the Resident at Hyderabad; Pandrada Appachu, Coffee Planter; Keshao Sadashiv Ghaskar, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), Assistant Surgeon and Physian to the King Edward Hospital and Medical School, Indore, Central India; Pandit Shanker Nath, Chief Member of Council, Karauli State, Rajputana; Subadar Tukaram Leshuman, Indian Medical Department (Retired), Kirkee, Bombay; Mr. Raoji Vithal Rege, Assistant Accounts Officer, Office of the Accountant-General, Bombay; Mr Lalpet Kundswami Mudliar, Assistant Auditor, Madras and Southern Mahrat, ta Railway, Madras; Mr. V. R. Rama Swami Iyengar, Office Superintendent, Agent's Office South Indian Railway Trichinopoly; Mr. Kashinath Marathe, Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Central Circle; Mr. V. N. Pagapl, Deputy Superintendent, Telegraph Office, Nagpur.

TO BE M. B. E.

(Civil Division) Lady Giles, (Burma); Mr. W. H. Murphy, Executive Engineer to Municipal Commission, Bangalore; Mr. G. C. Cheyne, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kalimullah Sahib Chida, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras; Mr. St. George A. Beaty, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Mr. F. L. Gilbert Superintendent, Government Press, Madras; Captain A. A. E. Baptist, School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, Mrs. G. K. Rickford, Bombay, Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta, Merchant, Poona; Mr. M. A. Fernandez, Superintending Treasury Officer, Muscat, Persian Gulf; and Mr. C. A. Knyvett Hough, British Legation, Nepal.

(Military Division): Captain W. W. Brindley, 4th Battalion, 10 Baluch Regiment; Captain G. S. Johnson, General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, Waziristan Force; Captain and Deputy Commissary H. Joyner, Chief Clerk, Northern Command Office; Captain and Deputy Commissary R. Wright, Indian Army Service Corps Record Office. Lieut. F. G. Young, Royal Artillery, Lieut. and Assistant Commissary; J. L. Kenny, Chief Clerk, Southern Command Office; and Conductor A. E. Ellis, Superintendent, General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

To be Companions: Mr. W. S. Snow, Superintendenot, Central Jail, Rajahmundry; Babu Chandra Nath Sarma, Personal Assistant to the Director of Land Records, Assam; Mr. W. Albert Samuel, Assistant Secretary to Government, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. S. K. Singh, Superintendent Central Police Office, Punjab; Mr. W. G. Slaney, City Magistrate, Nagpur; Mr. A. Muhiuddin, Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Jhelum; Mr. W. Bwye, Registrar, Punjab Sect., Public Works Department; Rai Sahib N. C. Gupta, Office of the Deputy Judge, Advocate-General, Northern Command; Mr. E. C. Lisby, Head Clerk to the Officer Commanding, Royal Engineers Baluchistan District; and Mr. J. F. Vaz, Superintendant, Rajputana Agency Office.

BRITISH LIST.

LONDON, June 2.

The first Honours List issued by the Labour Government on the occasion of the King's Birthday does not contain any surprises. There are no new Peerages. Honours are largely rewards for State and semi-diplomatic services. In addition to a few outstanding awards there is a long list of appointments in the lower grades of the Order of the British Empire. The Home and Overseas service honours include:—

Order of Merit:—F. H. Bradley (Oxford) and Sir Charles Sherrington.

Knights Grand Cross of the British Empire:—Robert Donald (for public services) and Field-Marshal Lord Plumer.

Privy Councillor:—T. P. O'Connor (for political services).

LONDON, June 2.

The following Birthday Honours are gazetted:—

Knight Commander of the Order of Bath:—Lieutenant-General Sir Montagu Stuart Wortley.

Companions of the Order of Bath:—Colonels H. A. P. Lindsay, P. F. Pocock, B. N. Nicolay, J. P. Villiers-Stuart, also L. D. Wakely of the India Office.

Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—B. H. Bourdillon, Iraq.

Commander of the British Empire:—Lt.-Col. J. R. Tainsh, Iraq.

Knights Bachelor:—Judge Sampayo, Ceylon; P. C. Mitter, Calcutta; Justices B. M. Coutts-Trotter, B. B. Newbould, Henry Scott-Smith, T. C. Piggott, also Mr. M. S. D. Butler, Education Department, Government of India, P. H. Clutterbuck, Inspector-General of Forests; G. T. Walker, Director-General of Observatories; Lt.-Col. T. J. Carey-Evans, I.M.S.; A. J. Anderson, Rangoon; Rustomji Jehangir Vakil, Ahmedabad; A. P. Symonds, Madras; M. C. Ebrhim, Bombay; Nayudu Garu, Pithapuram.

Knight Commander of the British Empire:—Lieut.-Col. F. H. Humphreys.

Dame Commander of the British Empire:—Senior Rani of Narsingarh.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 2.

Dame Grand Cross of the British Empire:—Lady Willingdon.

Dame Commander of the British Empire:—Mrs. Henrietta Barnett and Miss Janet Mary Campbell.—Reuter.

KING EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

HIS MAGESTY'S REPLY TO GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The following telegrams have passed between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor on the occasion of His Imperial Majesty's Birthday:—

From His Excellency the Governor:—"On the happy occasion of Your Majesty's Birthday I beg respectfully to tender to Your Majesty the loyal and devoted congratulations of the Government, Princes and Peoples of the Bombay Presidency."

From His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor:—"It is gratifying to me to receive on my birthday the loyal greetings which you have sent me from the Government, Princes and Peoples of the Bombay Presidency. I sincerely thank them for their good wishes."

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY

On Tuesday morning at 7-20 o'clock a parade was held on the parade ground, Colaba, in honor of the King Emperor's birthday. The Royal Garrison Artillery and Battalion, the West Yorkshire Regiment, the Royal Tank Corps, and the Indian Coast Artillery took part in the parade. A royal salute of 21 gun, was fired after the parade and the troops marched past after three cheers for H. M. the King and during Feu de joi.

In the city the public and some commercial offices were decorated with flags and bunting and the ships in harbour were bedecked with flags.

In the evening at Instituto Luso Indiano a musical revusical and Mystical Melange was staged which was well patronized. Mr. C. Giorgi kept the assembly lively for a long time by his hypnotic and wizardry tricks. His ventriloquial feats were very much applauded while the Egyptian Dance by Miss M. Joyce and instrumental duets and chorus by several other ladies and gentlemen earned enthusiastic plaudits and were encored several times.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

HOMAGE TO GOPINATH SAHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SERAJGANJ, June 2.

The Bengal Provincial Conference carried a resolution to-night which gave expression to the Conference's homage to the patriotism of Gopinath Saha, the young Bengalee who was hanged for the murder of Mr. Earnest Day in Calcutta last January. The supporters of the motion emphasised that they condemned his action, but admired his object which they considered noble and praiseworthy.

A Jessore delegate opposed the motion. He said that he himself had been under the impression that even murder was pardonable on political grounds, but after coming into contact with Mahatma Gandhi he had changed his mind. He was subjected to considerable interruption when he asserted that it was a delusion to imagine that a murder could make the country independent.

The resolution was put and carried by a show of hands, its supporters including Mr. C. R. Das.

There was some interruption when a resolution relating to the manufacture of salt was being discussed. The motion expressed the view that the prohibition of the unlicensed manufacture of salt was unjustified in Bengal and called upon the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Swarajya members of the Bengal Council to take steps to secure its abolition.

A delegate wished to delete the reference to the Swarajya members in the Council, but he was ruled out of order as he had not given proper notice.

The President's ruling was not well received by some members and the discussion was for some time carried on amidst uproar, but the original resolution was eventually declared carried.

LATE SIR ASHUTOSH MUKERJEE

BOMBAY BENGALEES EXPRESS CONDOLENCE.

A meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay was held on Tuesday night to express condolences at the deaths of Sir Asutosh Mukerjee and Sir Asutosh Chowhary, Miss Guha presiding.

Miss Guha said they had met there to do honour to two of India's most illustrious sons. The two great men who had died were well known figures in India's political and social world. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee was justly called the "Tiger of Bengal", and the speaker gave her own experience of him to support his reputation.

Prof. R. P. Car moved the following resolution. "This meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay expresses its profound sorrow at the sudden loss sustained by the death of the two illustrious sons of Bengal, Sir Asutosh Mukerjee and Sir Asutosh Chowdhary and offers its heartfelt sympathy to their bereaved families.

That the President be authorised to send a copy of the above resolution to their respective families."

Mr. Gaba seconded it, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

DEESA DEPOT FRAUD

SENTENCES REDUCED ON APPEAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, June 2.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., Commissioner, N. D. delivered judgments on Saturday last in the appeals filed by various accused who were convicted for conspiracy and cheating the R.A.T.C. Depot, Deesa, by the Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Palanpur. The sentence passed upon the Depot Banker Lala Shimbhulal who was sentenced to ten years' R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 30000 in connection with two cases was reduced to two years only but the fine was maintained. His agent Babu Hanumanprasad's sentence was also reduced to one year from three years. In the case of Ganeshilal, the Depot clerk, the period was reduced to one year from three years but a fine of Rs. 2000 was imposed.

Mr. S. G. Velinker Bar-at-Law of Bombay instructed by Messrs. Parekh and Thakore appeared for Lala Shimbhulal, while Mr. Desai appeared for the agent.

TRAGEDY IN BIRLA MILLS.

WORKMEN SCALDED TO DEATH IN BOILER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 2.

According to a report from Delhi, seventeen factory hands went inside one of the boilers at the Birla Cotton Mills yesterday for the purpose of cleaning. Suddenly, the pipe in the middle boiler which was working burst out, falling against the boiler, wherein the 17 men were working. There was a rush of steam into the latter boiler and though the steam was cut off and before relief arrived in quarter of an hour, all the seventeen men were found dead, their bodies being hardly distinguishable. The Jemadar outside the boiler who got scalded died on admission into hospital.

A SUCCESSFUL DAMAGE SUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

(Delayed in Transmission).

The Hon. Mr. Justice Thouhill at the High Court to-day disposed of a suit brought by Ellerman's Lines against John King and Co., Ltd., for the recovery of Rs. 27,000 as damages due to a fire on S.S. "City of Agra". It was stated for the plaintiffs that the defendant's firm were asked to carry out certain repairs when the steamer was in the port of Calcutta in August, 1921. In course of their work, the defendants used a blow lamp. A few days later, fire broke out on board and caused damages to the cargo. Plaintiffs alleged that the blow lamp was negligently used by the defendants with the result that it heated the bulkhead.

Defendants maintained the necessity of using such lamps and denied any negligence on their part.

His Lordship held defendants liable for the damages and directed that within a fortnight the amount be settled by mutual consent and that the Court be informed accordingly.

BABBAR AKALI TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 2.

The trial began to-day before Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge of Lahore, in the Lahore Central Jail of 91 accused connected with the Babbar Akali conspiracy case who had been committed to the sessions by Mr. Bull, Special Magistrate.

Dewan Bahadur Pindi Das, Public Prosecutor conducted the case for the Crown, while Lala Raghunath Sahai defended 62 accused, the rest of them being undefended.

The Public Prosecutor in opening the case for the Crown detailed what he termed the violent activities of the Babbar Akalis in various parts of the Punjab, especially in Doaba. He had not yet finished when the Court rose for the day.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson accompanied by Lady Wilson and members of Government arrived Poona on Monday evening from Mahableshwar.

A number of Arya Samajists and some Swarajist institutions in Lahore have passed resolutions of protest against the recent article of Mahatma Gandhi on the Hindu-Muslim tension published in "Young India."—A.P.

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

"BLACK" AND "WHITE" BOOKS.

CERTIFICATE TO GENERAL DYER.

HUNTER COMMISSION-"AN INQUISITION."

GENERAL BEYNON'S EVIDENCE.

The following are further reports of the proceedings in mail week in the O'Dwyer-Nair Libel case:—

May 9.

Before Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury in the King's Bench Division the hearing was resumed yesterday, for the seventh day, of the libel action brought by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, against Sir Sankaran Nair, formerly a member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy and a member of the Council of India.

The alleged libel was contained in a book written by the defendant, entitled "Gandhi and Anarchy." The defendant pleaded fair comment.

Mr. Max Leigh, former Settlement Officer at Shahpur, Punjab, continued his evidence upon the recruiting methods employed in that district. He said that the buying of recruits was entirely discouraged and repudiated by officials. There was one occasion when an Indian officer took some people away in a cart, and he was reprimanded. It was clearly known that the only son of Hindu parents should not be recruited, and if such a case occurred it was in defiance of the wishes of the Government.

Mr. Charles, K.C., for the plaintiff, referred to the case of one individual who was told that if he did not produce ten recruits he would lose his privilege of sitting on a chair in the presence of an official, and asked what was the significance of this.

Witness said that an ordinary peasant, if upon official business, stood up. If speaking generally of his own affairs, he would sit on the ground. Certain people, however, who had risen to a certain degree of advancement and liked to sit on a chair were allowed to do so. There was a list in each district of those people who were entitled to sit on a chair as a matter of grace, and others who could do so as a matter of right, when in the presence of an official.

His Lordship—Then it is a privilege?

Witness said that some of them were much more comfortable sitting on a chair. It was a matter of grace in some cases, and if a man did not do his best to obtain recruits it might be taken from him.

FINDING NEW METHODS.

Asked if he obtained instructions to treat landowners who did not get recruits more harshly, witness said, "Certainly not." He said it was untrue that men were taken to prison and compelled to become recruits. With regard to the women, witness said that there were a good many tearful women about when the men went away, but in other cases they encouraged them.

His Lordship—Well, I suppose human nature is the same all the world over in that respect.

Witness said that in some places the women encouraged the men to go, and in others they melted down their jewellery to help contribute to the success of the war. He denied that recruits were ill-treated. Recruiting was voluntary.

Cross-examined by Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., for the defendant, witness said that at the later stages the old order with the martial spirit had already gone into the Army, and it was necessary to find new methods of recruiting.

Sir Walter—Would it be right to say that it was difficult to get recruits except by pressure or monetary considerations?

Witness said they had to obtain recruits from new sources, but there was no buying of recruits in his district, as he had forbidden it.

Sir Walter—Was it compulsory voluntarism?—I do not think that is a good description of it, and I should not agree with him if another District Commissioner had so described it.

Witness agreed that in one instance certain accused persons brought before him as a magistrate were let out on bail, and asked to produce 75 recruits. He denied that it was understood that they would be let off if they brought in these recruits. No doubt it would have been taken into account in passing sentence upon them.

QUESTION OF CONSENT.

In some cases where people were prosecuted and permission to withdraw the charges was asked on the accused persons going into the Army, witness assented to the application. When recruits were brought in, they were asked if they were willing to join the Army, and if they said no, they had to stand aside. It then became a contest of wills, but if a man stuck to his "no," he was sent back to his village.

Sir Walter Schwabe—There he would make the acquaintance of his headman. While doing magisterial work you had one eye on recruiting?—I do not think that is a fair thing to say. You can take a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. Some of them came to the water and drank, and some did not drink (Laughter.)

Witness said that in his district one case was brought to his notice of putting men into a cart and sending them to the recruiting station. There it was found that they were not willing to join the Army, and they were sent back to their homes. Witness told the headman responsible that he must not adopt such methods of recruiting.

Mr. Basil Theodore Gibson, of Beechwood, Christchurch-road, Bournemouth, stated that he was Deputy Commissioner of the Shahpur District from April 1916, to 1919. He said he had no hesitation in declaring that recruiting in that district was voluntary. No complaint was made to him that it was not so.

The hearing was adjourned.

May 10.

When the hearing was resumed yesterday, Mr. Basil Theodore Gibson, formerly Deputy Commissioner of the Shahpur District during the disturbances, continued his evidence. He said it was characteristic of the Punjab that the inhabitants were very ready to rush forward to officials with complaints, sometimes of the most reckless character, but despite this fact he had received no complaints of the thinks that were supposed to have happened in these instances.

His Lordship inquired the cause of this characteristic.

Witness said that it was greatly due to the fact that the Punjab was honeycombed with factions, extending in some cases down to families in which there were factions Officials, however, always inquired into these complaints.

"BLACK" AND "WHITE" BOOKS.

In reply to Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., (for the defendant), witness explained that vigorous action in connection with recruiting had to be taken because these factions were interfering with recruiting. If men desired to recruit one faction might encourage them, but another would interfere to prevent them, and the result was that they had to take vigorous action to prevent this.

Sir Walter—Were books known as the "black" and "white" books kept?—Yes.

Witness said they were issued under the orders of Colonel Popham Young. The "white" book contained the names of all persons who helped the Government in obtaining recruits in the Great War. The "black" book was to contain the names of the people who did not assist, or who put obstructions in the way of recruiting.

Persons whose names were in the "white" book, said Sir Walter, were to receive the favour of the officials, but those whose names were in the "black" book were not to be received with favour. They were also to lose their titles, which should not be held by their descendants, and would be "deemed as members of the criminal tribes," specially those who prevented persons from entering the army.

Sir Walter—There are criminal tribes in India, are there not?—Yes.

Sir Walter—Then this was a very serious matter for these people.

Witness said that this proclamation establishing the "black" and "white" books, from which Sir Walter was quoting, was drafted in very flowery Oriental language by a native clerk in his office.

Sir Walter—What if it is, your name is at the bottom?—Some of it sounds rather dreadful in bald English.

Perfectly dreadful, is it not?—Oh, no.

Can you say there is anything but undue pressure in that?—The vast majority of the people would never hear anything about it. Witness added that the order was never carried out, but became a dead letter almost from the time it was introduced.

FLOWERY LANGUAGE.

A Juryman—Although drawn up in this flowery language, was it intended to be serious?

Witness—The proclamation was simply a flowery Oriental form of drawing the attention of the people to the necessity of recruiting.

In reply to his Lordship, witness said the clerks could not draw it up in any other form. It was never really acted upon. It was started with a great flourish of trumpets, but the whole thing was dropped after a few months. The proclamation, he said, would be handed out at a Durbar. He pointed out that the reference to being "deemed a member of the criminal tribes" only meant that a person would be looked down upon in that way, not that it carried any penal effect with it. The translator probably translated the words into English, but it was very difficult to give the real meaning.

Witness agreed that in the later stages of the war there were desertions of recently joined recruits in the Shahpur District to the extent probably of 30 per cent. The bulk of the desertions were from the backward tribes.

In reply to Mr. Charles, K.C., in re-examination, witness said that no native official would have been suspended if he had tried to get recruits and failed. He would only be suspended for failing to do his duty to assist the Government in obtaining recruits. He could always appeal against a decision to suspend him. The Indian was very litigious, added witness.

Mr. Justice McCardie—It is a feature of Indian life that litigation offers an agreeable pastime.

COERCION VETOED.

Major Wolley, formerly in the Indian Army, stated that, after being wounded in Mesopotamia in January, 1916, and passed as unfit for active service, he was appointed divisional recruiting officer at Jullundur His district included certain hill States, including Pathan and Dorgas, and covered a district of some 44,000 square miles. Recruiting was entirely voluntary, and he had no hesitation in saying so. It was impossible for it to be otherwise.

Asked as to the system of recruiting, witness said that many of the recruits were brought in by Indian gentlemen. Others were brought in by what he might call professional recruiters for the reward. There was a reward of three rupees for each recruit to reimburse the recruiter for certain expenses to which he would have been put in connection with obtaining the recruit. "He would probably have to stand him a good dinner the day before," said witness amid laughter.

His Lordship—What is the cost of the dinner?

Witness—Well, we used to give recruit a jolly good dinner for threepence. (Laughter.) No attempt was made to impress them.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, said witness, was head of the Recruiting Board, and if anything were ever suggested that savoured of coercion Sir Michael O'Dwyer vetoed it very strongly.

PROFESSIONAL DESERTERS.

Asking his opinion upon the percentage of desertions in the official returns, witness said he thought 30 per cent. too high. Unsophisticated villagers who went to join one regiment might meet a soldier on the way, and upon the representation that his regiment was a better one, go and join his unit. He had ascertained that there were many of these cases.

Then again, the return might be swollen by what he might term the professional deserter. Those men joined as recruits and drew their bonus, then joined their unit and received deferred bonus, and deserted. They would then repeat the performance and so make a good living out of it. (Laughter.) A man would very likely desert half-a-dozen times.

Witness said that on one occasion he heard of an inspector under the Criminal Tribes Act who visited a village for recruiting and was beaten with shoes by the ladies. (Laughter.)

His Lordship—Were the ladies of strong physique?—I should call them wiry, my Lord. (Laughter.)

Witness went on to describe how a recruit would be approached, observing that they would point out what a fine man the soldier was, speak of his uniform and the money he would get, and then "slap him on the back" and ask him to go and do likewise. Witness added, amid laughter: "Personally I was very good at it."

Sir Walter Schwabe—Then the slap on the back was the only risk he ran?

Witness—Not much of a risk, was it? I have often seen it done in former days in Trafalgar-square. (Laughter.)

Mr. Louis French, Additional Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in 1916 and onwards, said that the intention of the Government was that the recruiting should be purely voluntary. Naturally, where a large number of persons were engaged in connection with it, abuses might have crept in.

The hearing was adjourned.

May 13.

At the resumed hearing on Monday, Mr. French, in cross-examination by Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., for the defendant, was asked about the alleged practice adopted in some instances of sitting on the doorstep of the headman of the village until he produced the quota of recruits expected from his village.

Witness said he had no knowledge of incidents of this character, but he agreed that it would be intolerable to have twenty men sitting on your doorstep and expecting to be entertained indefinitely. According to Hindu custom, it was a matter of honour to entertain persons in such circumstances. Mr. French said that he had known of headmen of villages who had been ruined by being forced to entertain officials who were passing through the villages.

NO UNWILLING MEN TAKEN.

Mr. Hubert Digby Watson, Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur from 1916 to 1919, was asked by Mr. Ernest Charles, K.C., counsel for the plaintiff, whether there was any undue pressure used in recruiting in his district. His reply was: "No, certainly not." He was certain that no wrongful use of the criminal procedure order was ever made to bring pressure to bear on the people.

Counsel—Did you ever have to get rid of a headman of a village because he did not assist in recruiting?—There was only one case of dismissing headmen, and there were a few cases of suspension.

Did you ever dismiss a headman because he did not bring in a certain number of recruits?—No; there was no order in my district that headmen must produce a certain number of recruits.

Mr. Roberts Harold Crump of the Indian Civil Service, who was recruiting officer for the Ludhiana district from August 1917, to November 1918, said that of the 24,000 recruits who enlisted under him 20,000 were Sikhs and the rest Hindus and Mohammedans. No unwilling man was coerced into enlisting.

Counsel—Did you wish to get unwilling men?—No; they were a nuisance.

Witness said that he received no complaints. Recruits had the opportunity twice of changing their minds. Occasionally they did so.

Mrs. Eva Bell, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Bell, said she lived in India from 1904 to 1919, mostly in the Punjab. She became very friendly with the wives of the sepoys, and met and conversed with them a great deal while touring large district in the Northern Punjab in the interests of the women.

Did these women ever complain to you of ill-treatment in getting their men into the Army?—Absolutely never. And they complained of every mortal thing that had bothered them. I cannot picture that they were bothered by it.

COERCION RIDICULOUS.

Sir Patrick Fagan, of the Indian Civil Service (in 1922), said he was a Financial Commissioner in the Punjab from January, 1916, to March, 1922, and a member of the Recruiting Board. The Board gave no sanction to coercion, and anyone who knew the province would have regarded such a proposal as coercion as ridiculous.

Colonel Burlton said he was posted to the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner in 1891, and from November, 1918, to November, 1920, he was Commissioner of the Jullundur division. He constantly toured the district, but he never heard a complaint of coercive or repressive measures being used in recruiting.

Counsel—Did you ever say to Bhagat Ram that no peace was possible so long as Sir Michael O'Dwyer was in the Punjab?—Certainly not.

The hearing was adjourned.

May 14.

Major-General Sir William Beynon (who was General Officer Commanding the Punjab at the time of the events at Amritsar) said that in April, 1918, he was appointed General Officer Commanding the 16th Division, having headquarters at Lahore. For some time things were fairly quiet, but in February, 1919, there was an alteration, due to political unrest caused by Gandhi's agitation, and, he understood, the unpopularity of the Rowlatt Act. On March 30, there was bloodshed in Delhi, and witness, hearing that there was going to be a *hartal* at Lahore on April 6, made certain military dispositions for the protection of the city.

A mob of about ten thousand natives, armed with stones and bamboo clubs, pointed with iron, assembled at Lahore on April 6, but they were dispersed without any firing or bloodshed. Another *hartal* was proclaimed for April 13, and witness made preparations for that day also. But these preparations were put into operation on April 10, in consequence of information given him by the civil authorities. On that day there was firing by the police, who used buckshot.

"A MAN OF SOUND VIEWS."

On April 10, witness had received a communication from Major Massey, who was in charge at Amritsar, that there had been a serious riot, and the manager of the National Bank had been murdered. Telegraphic communication beyond Amritsar was interrupted. He had previously given directions to General Dyer with regard to precautions to be taken against trouble arising in Amritsar. General Dyer arrived at Amritsar on April 11, and witness had a communication from him.

Mr. Charles, K.C.—Was General Dyer an officer of experience?—One of the very best.

Mr. Justice McCardie.—Was he a man of sound judgment?—Yes, of very sound views and experience concerning military matters in India.

Mr. Charles.—Had he long experience in India?—Yes.

Mr. Justice McCardie.—He was popular in dealing with the natives?—They loved him. I am speaking of the military.

Witness added that he was satisfied to leave it to General Dyer's discretion to take all necessary precautions. There had been, witness said, a disturbance about the same time at Kasur, when the railway station was burned and looted, and a train was attacked and two European warrant officers were killed and two non-commissioned officers of the Queen's seriously injured.

A railway engineer got a pony and galloped back to a bridge to give warning. Captain Linby, R.E., and Second Lieutenant Munro, 2/17th Infantry, were attacked by 100 men armed with sticks and stones, and ran for about a mile. They stopped, when exhausted, and fought their assailants, who had dwindled to about twenty, and beat them off with their fists. The mob had in the meantime attacked the treasury and been beaten off by the police.

THE SHOOTING IN THE SQUARE.

Witness mentioned other places where there was rioting. The railways, he said, were interfered with, bridges being burned and telegraph lines cut. Asked about the proclamation of martial law at Amritsar on April 13, witness said: "As soon as martial law is proclaimed civil law ceases to exist. I take command and my word goes."

In reply to a juror, he said that he received instructions from the Commander-in-Chief at Simla that he was to act in full consultation with the Lieutenant-Governor. He added that his view of the situation was that under martial law he would be held responsible in the event of any disturbance. Therefore, though he might have followed advice given him by the Lieutenant-Governor or the civil authorities, if it coincided with his own opinion, he would not have accepted it if the advice went against what he onsidered to be necessary from a military point of view.

Witness mentioned that Sir Michael O'Dwyer wanted martial law abolished much earlier than he (General Beynon) with his view of the military situation thought good, and martial law was kept going for weeks

The report of General Dyer on the shooting in Amritsar Square was read by General Beynon. This report, he said, was sent to him by General Dyer, and, having regard to the circumstances, as he (witness) knew them on April 10, and the size of General Dyer's force, he approved General Dyer's action. He considered General Dyer's action perfectly correct.

Mr. Charles—And you do now?—Yes, more now.

Why?—Because I went down at the first opportunity to see General Dyer. I had his personal report and explanation, and the impression I now have is that if General Dyer had not opened fire, General Dyer and his force would in two minutes have been wiped out, and then we do not know what might have happened.

SAVE THE PROVINCE.

Mr. Justice McCardie—The whole province might have been swept with anarchy?—One does not know, but General Dyer saved it, in fact.

Having got the report, witness continued, he went to Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and asked him whether he approved. Sir Michael approved after hesitation. "He was not a military man," pursued witness, "and it was a military situation, and I assured him that General Dyer was correct. I also told him I considered it better if the civil and military authorities agreed on important points. He agreed, on that representation, that I should join his name with mine in the telegram to General Dyer, and I sent it off. That is how the approval was given."

In cross-examination by Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., for the defence, witness said the mob which assembled in Lahore on April 6 was out for murder. "I believe," he added, "that once an Indian mob gets out of hand, it will do anything." The police and a cordon of cavalry kept it in hand.

Asked about the news of the riot and murders in Amritsar on April 10 getting to Lahore shortly afterwards the same day, witness said: "It is marvellous how information goes through India. I do not think you can find any European who can satisfactorily explain it."

Mr. Justice McCardie—In the same way information flies through Africa.

PARTS OF A REVOLUTION

In further cross-examination, General Beynon said that the various disturbances were parts of a revolution.

Sir Walter Schwabe remarked that the Hunter Commission said that there was no revolution.

General Beynon—In the opinion of the military, there was decided evidence of concerted movement against the Government of India.

Mr. Justice McCardie—You say there was an organised conspiracy to overthrow the Government of India?—Yes, that was our view.

Counsel—Have you ever said that before?—Not in any official statement, because I have never been asked.

Counsel suggested that there was no evidence of it anywhere.

Witness—That is the difficulty. We have no evidence we can bring forward in a court such as this. But we (the military), as a body, trained to look for it, had evidence which led to that conclusion.

Counsel—Have you got any evidence at all of any organisation to direct operations?—Yes. First, we have the organised attempt to interrupt our communications, and that would affect the movement of our troops in the case of military operations in the direction of Afghanistan. He added that they had been watching the Afghanistan frontier since 1915, and that was the chief region where they feared trouble. They feared that the Amir would come down on them. The Amir of Afghanistan died on April 13, and the new Amir made an attack over the frontier on May 8.

"The old Amir knew which side his bread was buttered, and did not want to make trouble," said witness. "He said he would not attack India unless he had a hundred thousand Turkish or German troops, and a hundred guns. He was a shrewd man, but his successor was not so shrewd."

Mr. Justice McCardie—Do you know if Afghanistan agents were busy in the Punjab—Oh, yes.

In answer to another question, witness said:

"Perhaps the trap was sprung by us before it was ready.

Counsel—What trap?—The uprising, which might not have been timed to come off till May, when the Amir was ready to come down.

Witness agreed that the Hunter Commission, after hearing all the available evidence found that there was no connection between the Punjab disturbances and the Afghan trouble.

BEFORE THE HUNTER COMMISSION.

Counsel—Has the Hunter Commission or the Government of India, who have both investigated this matter, adopted your view that there was some conspiracy?—Officially, no.

Mr. Justice McCardie—Unofficially, then?—Of course, we talk these matters over, and I cannot give the unofficial opinion.

You mean the unofficial opinion may not correspond with the official view?—In stating the official view you must have your grounds ready to put down.

Counsel—In other words, they have to be based on evidence?—That is so.

In the course of further cross-examination, General Beynon said that when he saw General Dyer after the shooting he asked him why he went on firing. General Dyer replied: "I fired because I had to. They might have been on top of me. I went on firing because they spread out on both sides, and those on the right came surging back, and I thought they were going for me, and I continued to fire.

Counsel—Why did he not tell that to the Hunter Commission?—Because it was not an inquiry so far as he was concerned; it was an inquisition.

Mr. Justice McCardie—You mean that there was not a fair examination of the full incidents?—I am sorry to say, so far as the Indian members of that Commission were concerned, the opinion I have formed was that they did not give him a fair chance.

Counsel—That is a very serious statement to make. General Dyer had put his statement into writing before he got to the Commission? I agree it is serious. I made it to the Secretary of State for India when I came home.

General Beynon added: "When General Dyer went in before the Commission I warn-

(Continued on next page.)

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THE GURDWARA PROBLEM.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

NO AGREEMENT ON PRELIMINARIES.

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, June 2.

The negotiations between the Government and the Sikhs have been broken off. No agreement could be reached on preliminaries such as the release of Gurdwara prisoners, withdrawal of the ban on the Shiromani Committee, etc., Government informed Bhai Jodh Singh on the 29th May that unless the Sikhs accepted the terms decided by the Government negotiations would be broken off to-day at two. The Shiromani Committee replied yesterday that the terms were unacceptable to them. It should be remembered that all the conversations so far have been only with regard to the preliminaries. Under these circumstances the Birdwood Committee would not meet at all.

TRADE DISPUTES.

PUBLICATION OF ARBITRATION BILL

The following Bill is published under rule 18 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules:—

A Bill to provide for enquiry into and settlement of trade disputes. Whereas it is expedient to provide for enquiry into and settlement of trade disputes; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by sub-section (3) of section 80-A of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act: it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. This Act may be called the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 192 .

2 It extends to the whole of the Bombay Presidency including Sind.

3. It shall come into operation in the first instance in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad, but the Governor in Council may by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette," direct that it shall come into operation in any other local area on such date as may be specified in the notification.

4. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—(a) "trade dispute" means any dispute or difference between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen connected with the employment or non-employment, or the conditions of labour, or the terms of employment of any person: (b) "workman" means any person who has entered into or works under a contract with an employer whether the contract be by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise, be expressed or implied, oral or in writing, and whether it be a contract of service or of apprenticeship or a contract personally to execute any work or labour, but does not include any person working in the capacity of a member of His Majesty's forces or employed by the Government of India or a local Government.

COURTS OF ENQUIRY.

5 Where the Governor in Council is satisfied that a trade dispute exists or is apprehended, he may refer any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to the trade dispute, to a court of enquiry appointed for the purpose of such enquiry: and such court shall, either in public or in private inquire into the causes and circumstances of such trade dispute and the matters referred to it and shall submit a report thereon to the Governor in Council.

6. (1) A Court of Enquiry appointed under the last preceding section shall consist of a Chairman and of such number of members as the Governor in Council sees fit to appoint, or may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, consist of one person appointed by the Governor in Council. (2) If the services of the Chairman, or of any other member of a Court of Enquiry so appointed are not available at any time for the purposes of the enquiry, or if during the course of the enquiry, the Chairman or any other member is unable to continue to attend the same, the Governor in Council shall appoint another Chairman or may appoint another member as the case may be, and the enquiry shall be proceeded with before the courts so reconstituted.

7. If a vacancy occurs among the members of a Court of Enquiry the continuing members may act as if no vacancy has occurred.

THE PROCEDURE.

8. The Governor in Council may make rules regulating the procedure to be observed in an enquiry into a trade dispute, including rules as to the summoning of witnesses and the production of documents relevant to the subject matter of the enquiry and in the case of a Court of Enquiry as to the number of members necessary to form a quorum and the appointment and constitution of Committees.

9. Any Court of Enquiry may, subject to such rules as may be made by the Governor in Council in this behalf, by a written order require the production of any books, papers and other documents relating to the subject matter of the enquiry and may, by a like order, require any person who appears to have any knowledge of the subject matter of the enquiry to furnish in writing or otherwise such particulars relevant thereto as the court may require.

10. Any Court of Enquiry may, when necessary, require any person to attend the enquiry and to give evidence on oath or solemn affirmation and may administer or cause to be administered an oath or solemn affirmation for the purpose.

11. Every person who has been ordered under this Act to produce any book, paper or other document or to furnish any particulars, or to attend before a Court of Enquiry and to give evidence touching any matter relevant to the trade dispute shall be legally bound to produce such book, paper or other document, and to furnish such particulars, and to attend as directed.

12. A Court of Enquiry appointed to enquire into a trade dispute may submit interim reports.

13. The Governor in Council may publish or cause to be published from time to time in such manner as he may think fit, any information obtained or conclusions arrived at by a Court of Enquiry: Provided that nothing in this section shall authorise the Governor in Council, or Court of Enquiry or any person concerned in such enquiry to publish any information as to any trade union, or as to any individual business (whether carried on by a person, a firm or a company) which is not available otherwise than through evidence given at the enquiry. But such publication may be made with the consent of the Secretary of the Trade Union or of the person, firm or company in question.

14. (1) The Governor in Council may make rules providing for the occasions and manner in which persons may be represented by counsel or solicitor before a Court of Enquiry appointed under this Act. (2) Except as provided for by such rules no person shall be entitled to be represented by counsel or by solicitor before a Court of Enquiry appointed under this Act.

COMPOSITION OF BOARD.

15. Where a trade dispute exists or is apprehended, the Governor in Council may (1) take such steps as may seem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the dispute to meet together with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference, or if both parties consent, (2) refer the matter for settlement to the arbitration of one or more persons appointed by him; or (3) refer the matter for settlement to a board of arbitration consisting of one or more persons nominated by or on behalf of the employers concerned and an equal number of persons nominated by or on behalf of the workmen concerned, and an independent chairman nominated by the Governor in Council and, for the purpose of facilitating the nomination of persons to act as members of a board of arbitration, panels of persons suitable so to act shall be constituted.

16. The Governor in Council may make rules regulating the procedure to be followed in cases where matters are referred for settlement to arbitration of one or more persons appointed by the Governor in Council.

17. (1) The Governor in Council may make rules providing for the occasions and manner in which persons may be represented by counsel or solicitor before a Board of Arbitration appointed under this Act. (2) Except as provided for by such rules no person shall be entitled to be represented by counsel or by solicitor before a Board of Arbitration appointed under this Act.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The provision of some machinery which has for its object the prevention of settlement of industrial disputes has been found necessary in view of past experience in industrial disputes in this Presidency. A Committee was appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Legislative Council "to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes." In their unanimous report legislation was proposed This bill follows closely the provisions of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. 5. Ch. 69).

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PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL.

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE,

(Continued from previous page.)

ed him to be guarded in his statement—to tell the truth, but not to start talking. I said that in my opinion he was up against three of the very cleverest Indian barristers. He said, 'Have no fear. I know how to answer them.' When he came out I said, 'Why did you say you went down intending to fire?' and he said, "Of course I intended to fire, if necessary.' I said, 'That is not the impression you have given the Committee'."

GENERAL DYER'S EVIDENCE.

Another remark by the witness was: "Dyer used to talk rather a lot, and I am sorry to say that the evidence given in the report is quite different from what he was thinking and doing. I will put it in this way, you should judge Dyer not by what he says, but by what he did."

Mr. Justice McCardie—Does that mean that his written statement does not represent what he said to you?—It represents much more than the fact. As for all this evidence he gives, there was no hint of a word of it in his reports at the time.

Counsel—What did you not know at the time?—All this about "the horrible necessity" and firing without warning. I do not think that represents Dyer at the time of the events. He was all through the Afghan War, and had a hard time, and he might have forgotten some things and exaggerated others.

Mr. Justice McCardie—Do you think he had been brooding over the circumstances?—I am pretty certain he had.

Counsel—Do you say he became unbalanced before the Hunter Commission?—Well, unbalanced is rather strong. I think his memory was getting inaccurate.

You can hardly complain that people who read his statement thought it was true?—They had to take his evidence as he gave it.

Mr. Justice McCardie—Is it your view that his evidence did convey a wrong impression? Yes, it conveyed to me a different impression from what his report had done. I was horrified.

The hearing was adjourned.

May 15.

Major-General Sir William Beynon was further cross-examined on Wednesday by Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., for the defence. Sir William said he held that the sending out of officers on aeroplanes to take offensive action on mobs near Gujranwala was perfectly proper. The officers were justified in bombing and machine-gunning any crowds they saw in order to re-establish law and order. They were not out to murder innocent people. They carried out their orders in a common sense manner, and being on the spot they used their discretion.

Counsel put to the General that with the exception of the murders at Amritsar on April 10, and the killing of two warrant officers and injury to two non-commissioned officers at Kasur, there was not a single casualty among the police or military during the whole of the disorders throughout the Punjab.

Witness—Of course, if you leave out all occasions on which there were no casualties. (Laughter).

Counsel—I accept your answer. But I am right, am I not?—Yes, I believe that is so.

FLOGGING AS A PUNISHMENT.

Questioned about flogging as a punishment for offences under martial law, the General said that he did not think flogging was adopted as a policy for minor offences.

Counsel—In your view, is it a suitable punishment?—Well, taking myself as a school-boy, we always preferred to be flogged than have lines.

Do you suggest that the adult population of British dependencies should be treated as schoolboys in the matter of flogging?—In certain cases, I think flogging is a proper punishment.

In very bad cases only?—Well, it is very hard to lay down a definite rule. My orders to my officers were to use restraint in all cases.

Witness said that in India flogging was carried out by cane. A sentence could not be for more than thirty lashes. "One would not," said Sir William, "flog a man for any offence that was not serious."

Counsel quoted cases of milk vendors in Lahore being flogged for selling adulterated milk, and asked: "Is that your idea of the proper administration of martial law to bring this State back to a proper frame of mind, so that the native population might live in peace and happiness with Englishmen ever after?"

Witness—Yes, it was unfortunately necessary.

A Juror—Would you apply this scale of punishment for similar offences if you were administering martial law in an English city?

Witness—The type of individual and the state of civilisation would have a great deal to say in it. You would not treat London as a negro village. One would not apply the same rules in totally dissimilar cases. You would use your sense of justice, or tact, and common sense to run military law, so that there was as little friction with the civil population as possible.

Counsel—Does that mean that this punishment would be suitable for Indians but not for Englishmen?—Undoubtedly. Flogging in the Army in India had been abolished, added witness.

"LUXURIOUS INDIAN JAILS."

Mr. Justice McCardie asked if witness thought Indians would regard whipping as seriously as an ordinary Englishman. Would they prefer whipping to imprisonment?

Sir William—I believe they would prefer imprisonment to whipping, because they do not like physical pain, and Indian gaols are so luxurious that it is no punishment to go into them. (Laughter.) In fact, one officer told me, perhaps it was rather a joke that his difficulty was to keep the people from getting into gaol. (Laughter).

GENERAL DYER'S HONESTY OF PURPOSE.

During Sir Hugh Fraser's re-examination of General Benyon, counsel quoted from a Blue Book references to General Dyer.

Mr. Justice McCardie asked the witness if he knew why General Dyer was suspended by the Army authorities, because, his Lordship said, it appeared to him to be admitted by everyone that General Dyer acted with full honesty of purpose, and did what he believed to be his duty. Why was he punished—because it was a severe punishment to suspend him and tell him he would not be employed again?

Witness.—I believe it was purely political, my Lord. I know of no other reason.

Mr. Justice McCardie.—Have we had the ground on which the Army Council acted, because if he did act on what he believed to be the full compulsion of his duty it would be a terrible thing to inflict on him the slur which is involved by suspension from duty and refusal of further service.

Mr. Charles, K.C., said the answer was in a White Paper. The Army authorities had, in fact, promoted General Dyer. When the inquiry came on and the result was passed on to the Secretary of State in England, the authorities said: "We must further direct that the judgment above pronounced be communicated to the Commander-in-Chief in India with the request that he will take appropriate action."

POLITICAL MOTIVES.

Mr. Justice McCardie.—Then it is the Secretary of State who, in substance, directs the Commander-in-Chief in India to take punitive action?

Mr. Charles.—Yes, appropriate action is what it is called. Until the intervention of the Hunter Committee, the Army not only approved, but promoted General Dyer.

A Juror.—Promoted him on account of the happenings at Amritsar?

Mr. Charles.—Oh, no; that would be an unfair way to put it.

Sir W. Schwabe.—General Dyer was a very brave soldier, and distinguished himself in the Afghan campaign.

Mr. Charles said it showed what the Army thought of the man and his conduct that he was in fact promoted. He did his work in the Afghan War, and then afterwards, when the communication came from Governmental quarters, the punishment to which his Lordship had referred was inflicted on him.

Mr. Justice McCardie.—That is why this gentleman (the witness) says he thinks it was political.

Sir W. Beynon.—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Justice McCardie—Did he get a pension?

Sir W. Beynon.—Oh, yes.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Smith, civil surgeon at Amritsar in 1919, described the rioting there and the steps he took to secure the safety of a number of missionary ladies.

The hearing was adjourned.—"The Morning Post."

PROHIBITION.

(Continued from page 6.)

your my best to see that the wishes of the people and such moral wishes too of the people should be carried out." He was then waiting to know the wishes of the people and now these wishes are before him in the very first recommendation of the Committee who have found that there is a strong popular demand for Prohibition and who therefore recommend that Government should declare that "the total extinction of this traffic is the goal of its Excise policy." The Minister is bound to accept this recommendation by his own utterance in the last session. Let him issue his unqualified acceptance without further delay. Three valuable years are already lost and the people are losing faith. Before the Council meets in July, let him issue his Government resolution. He may wait if necessary to announce his ways and means, but he must set at rest the public as regards the goal of his policy. As soon as he announces his policy, the Commissioner of Excise who has written a minute of dissent against Prohibition, must resign his post for the public cannot have faith in his carrying out a policy which he disapproves. Along with him must also go other Excise officials who will not loyally accept this new policy. We cannot expect half-hearted officials to carry out a policy in which they do not believe. The Minister must make himself sure of his lieutenants before he sets on carrying out his new policy.

Local Option.

The other recommendations of the Committee are with regard to local option, rationing, reduction of shops, Advisory Committees, special licenses, foreign liquor, toddy, etc. The Committees findings and recommendations on these matters will give general satisfaction. They fully justify the popular suspicion of Government's policy of making money out of the moral ruin of the people. Their severe condemnation of the way in which popular demands in the location of shops were flouted and the way in which Advisory Committees were treated as ornamental shows, whose advice was rarely sought and more rarely followed. Recommendations on these matters would give satisfaction, but any improvement of the Excise administration on these lines ought not to mislead us into silence. They are stop-gaps, and temporary measures till Prohibition is reached. Some members are likely to be satisfied by local option experiment, and Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik has already declared that he intends to bring in a local Option Bill on the line of the Assam Government's Bill. Local option is alright as a first step to Prohibition when you have not made up your mind for it. Government will readily catch at it to delay the declared Prohibition. Let the Prohibitionists in the Council be on their guard. Let them not be satisfied with this half-way house, for it will be a long-stay house. We much reach the goal by a steady march. The popular party in the Assembly must force the hands of the Government of India and make them accept Prohibition as their goal. As a first and genuine step, Government of India must forbid or heavily tax foreign liquor and allow Provincial Government free hand in this matter. The Government of India must further agree to make good to the Provincial Government their loss of Excise revenue, on the introduction of Prohibition, by reducing their military expenditure to that extent.

While this is done by the Assembly and the Central Government, our duty in this Presidency is clear. With the Excise Committee's report in our hands, we shall not allow the European officials to hamper our progress to the goal by their pleadings for moderation. Local option will now be offered to us as an alternative, officials may now respect the advice of Advisory Committees, they may reduce the number of shops and introduce other reforms. But let us not forget that these reforms were long due and would have satisfied us five years ago. They cannot satisfy us now. Let not Liberals leave the popular side in this question. Let them remember that in this question Gokhale and Tilak were on one side. Let non-Brahmins remember that their backwardness is due to this drink-evil spreading rapidly amongst their ignorant brothers. Both representatives of non-Brahmins (one of them now the Minister of Education) have signed the report. They as a party must stand by the popular party. The Mahomedan members of the Council must realise that in the words of their own Minister, Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, they are "members of that very great body which is proud to call itself the first and greatest Temperance body in the world." They must make common cause with the popular party in demanding immediate enforcement of Prohibition. Thus united, let all parties in the Bombay Council, led by the three Ministers, impress upon the Executive Government that they can no longer delay the sincere execution of Prohibition policy. Our former Excise Minister is there in the Cabinet. Let him now stand by his words uttered in the first Council and let him convince the Finance Member that he must be prepared for sacrificing the cursed drink revenue. Let the joint Government thus convinced, approach the Central Government and ask for control of foreign liquor as also a substantial financial help in carrying out genuine popular wish now supported by a Representative Committee's findings. If they will agree and lead the Prohibition policy, they will win the hearts of the people. Our new Governor will add one bright lead to his glorious record.

A significant Admission.

As regards the future work, there is a great hope of success. In his note on Drink question, submitted to the Excise Committee by Mr. Sheppard, the Excise Commissioner admits that "the number of those who drink regularly is however extremely small. Even the Bhils whose fondness for liquor is notorious, often go for two or three months without touching it. Generally speaking liquor is only drunk on festal occasions, or in certain areas at certain seasons of the year." This is a significant official admission and shows us which way to work for Prohibition. Regular drinkers are very few, says the Commissioner. It follows that many drink because there is facility to drink near at door. Remove that temptation by removing shops outside the common reach and you lessen the number of those that drink. Occasional drinkers must be won over first. If Bhills can go without liquor for two or three months why cannot they and others do so for the whole year? Leave the Bhills to Seva Samaj-workers and not to the liquor contractors, and you will find that they go dry like the Kaliparaj. There is the Bhagat movement amongst them led by Guru Govind. Let Government assure him that they will not view his Temperance work amongst his community with suspicion and the community will soon go dry. Next the Commissioner admits that "liquor is drunk on the festal occasions." There is a custom to serve liquor on marriage and death ceremonies in backward communities. This custom has no religious sanction behind it. If therefore the State forbids to supply liquor on such occasions, the custom will die a natural death. There will be no discontent and no riots. If Government are not afraid to offend religious feelings of high class Hindus by opening a liquor shop in the holy place of Panchavati, Nasik and near other temples here and there, why should they be afraid of the feelings of backward communities when there is no religious sanction for it? If Government stop sale of liquor for festal occasions and if there is discontent, popular leaders will help them. In many Indian States caste dinners are forbidden during epidemics and there is no discontent. This is a real reform and ought to be undertaken. Lastly, the Commissioner says that "the liquor is used in certain seasons in certain areas." Thus Deccan, Carnatic and Sind are pronounced mostly as dry by officials. Let Prohibition be introduced there at once. There is no need of using the cumbrous machinery of local option, for there is no doubt about popular wish in the matter. The only really wet areas are Thana, Surat, Khera, Panchmahal, East and West Khandesh, Poona, Colaba and Ratnagiri Districts. Let all methods such as local option, limitation of shops, Advisory Committees, hours of sale be tried there as recommended by the Committee and we hope they will be successful. In other areas we need not wait for seeing the effect of these methods of reform for there, the question can be tackled at once and Prohibition introduced without further delay.

As regards illicit distillation, the Committee's refutation of the official fear in para 102 of the report is thorough and convincing. The Committee give it as their considered opinion that "except for certain backward classes or tribes the people of the Presidency as a whole are sober." Later on, the Committee observe that "illicit liquor is in many cases primarily responsible for the formation of the drink habit in the man who afterwards resorts to illicit distillation." Remove the cause of that habit and the illicit distillation will not be necessary. The Committee has hit the right nail on the head and has shown that the official fear of illicit distillation is exaggerated. At best it will be only temporary and need not frighten Prohibitionists.

In conclusion we must thank the Committee and their Chairman for their labour of love. They have done their duty and it now lies with the public to take up the cause and force popular will on Government. Let us hope that the Bombay Council will rise to the occasion and be united in standing by their Ministers in their first popular fight with unwilling bureaucracy both in Provincial and Central Governments. Let us hope that the official Diehards will correctly read the signs of the times and will welcome and loyally work the new policy. Those who cannot, must leave the reins in willing hands. May God guide us all aright to lead the people of the Presidency to moral regeneration in the drink question after a strong fight of nearly half a century.

THE DERBY

INTEREST INCREASING.

AGA KHAN'S DIOPHON IN GOOD FORM.

LONDON, June 2.

The following is the latest Derby Betting:—

Six to one Diophon.

Eight to one Tom Pinch.

Hundred to nine Sansovino and St. Germans.

Hundred to eight Bright Knight.

Eighteen to one Woodend.

Twenty-two to one Hurstwood and Salmon Trout.

Twenty-five to one Dawson City and Parmenio taken and offered.

Thirty-three to one Spalpeen offered.

Forty to one Tippler and Optimist the Second taken and offered.

Forty to one Polyphontes and Defiance offered.

Fifty to one Knight of the Garter taken and offered.

Fifty to one Obliterate offered, sixty-six to one Donzelon taken and offered.

DIOPHON IN GOOD FORM.

Everything points to a very interesting Derby and certainly the most open for many years. The consensus of opinion is that any horse may win. Tipsters mostly agree to differ. Meanwhile, the Aga Khan's Diophon which is in consistently good form has done well in training since his winning Two Thousand Guineas and has been installed as favourite. Neither the Aga Khan nor Lord Astor who is doubly represented intends making any declaration to win. So Diophon, Salmon Trout and St. Germans and Bright Knight will run on their merits. The field includes a couple of French horses, Optimist the Second and Thunder Cloud the Second. Both have arrived in England.

Archibald rode Knight of the Garter this morning for a couple of six-furlong gallops. The King's colt is moving freely and his leg is not worse and it has been definitely decided to run him on Wednesday. The King will be present at Epsom throughout the event.

Speaking at the Press Club Luncheon today Earl of Derby said "With a field of thirty-one for the Derby and torrential rain falling, I should put the names in the hat, draw out one and back it."

ALTERATIONS IN PROBABLES.

The following are the alterations in Derby probables:—Obliterate (A. Burns); Optimist the Second (McGee) Woodend (Bary); Bucks Yeoman (Blank).

Knight (G. Richards); Thunder Cloud (Esling); Grand Joy (Ingham).

Omit from probables: Santorb, Caravel, Reggio, Bob Flint Eagle Stone, Gursil, Henri and Shambles.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN ON ENGLISH BREEDS.

The Aga Khan was also present at the Press Club Lunch today. He said that he understood there had been only one dead-heat in Derby. "Apparently there will be several deadheats this year." (Laughter.) Coming to the subject of tips he said he had backed Diophon and Salmon Trout both ways. Horsebreeding was never more important than at the present time. In the past the Arab strain had been brought to improve the English. They would soon see the process of history reversed and English stallions going to Arabia, Persia, and Central Asia.—Reuter.

HORSES SCRATCHED.

LONDON, June 2.

The following have been scratched for the Derby:—

Eaglestone at five on Saturday evening; Gurzil at 10 on Saturday evening; and Bob Flint and Henri at 9 this morning.—Reuter.

CRICKET.

LONDON, June 2.

The following are closing cricket scores for the second day:—Glamorgan made 84, Thomas taking 5 for 38 and Jupp 4 for 22. Northants made 73 for 5.

Somerset made 116 for 6 against Sussex, Earle scoring 55.

Hampshire made 106 for 4 against Gloucestershire, Brown scoring 50 not out.

The following matches were not played owing to the rain which interfered throughout the country:—Middlesex versus Notts; Surrey versus Essex; Yorkshire versus Kent; Lancashire versus Warwickshire; Derbyshire versus Worcester.

THE DERBY.

1½—Miles RUN ON 4th June at Epsom

THE OAKS.

1½—Miles RUN ON 6th June at Epsom.

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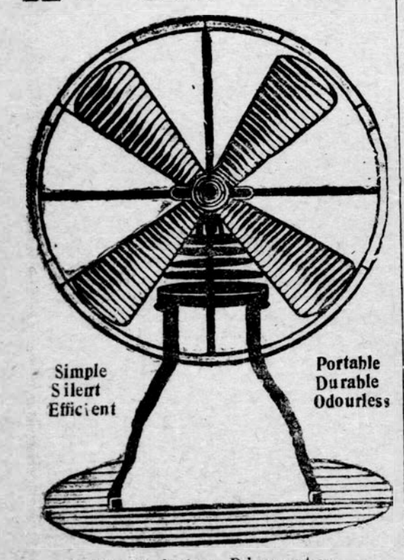

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"A GARDEN CITY IN SALSETTE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should like to reply to some of the statements made by "Pro Bono Publico," published in your issue of 8th May 1924. The tone of the letter is so bitter, not to say virulent, as to mark the writer with practical certainty, as an owner of land other than in Trombay. His tirade loudly voices his fear that his land holdings elsewhere will be prejudicially affected by the undoubted success of Chembur Garden Suburb. This view is strengthened by the writer's rhapsodies about the vicinity of Baisein Creek. Enthusiasm for a cause should not, however, be allowed to justify a series of deliberate and gross misstatements of fact and it is to these I will make brief reference.

The Suburb is said to be "separated by creeks mudflats and mangrove swamps." As an initial misstatement of fact this opening is typical of the remainder of the letter. The whole area of the Suburb does not contain either of these three things, for, as inspection will show, the Suburb is well wooded and gently undulating land prefectly dry and well drained.

The Municipal Kutcura Depot is situate nearly two miles to the North-East of the Suburb and the prevailing South-Westerly breezes renders impossible any unpleasantnes to residents. Enquiry of any residents of Chembur will prove my statement. The area reserved for tanneries nes three and a half miles to the East of the Suburb and here again the breeze prevailing throughout the year will take any obnoxious smell out to sea.

As the Tannery area will, however, be thoroughly and effectively drained, it will not be a nuisance even to those who may live nearby, let alone to those residing in Chembur Garden Suburb several miles away.

The Municipal Sewage outfall will not be situate at Anik, vide the official decision published on the 12th May 1924. As illustrative of the frenzied search of your correspondent for mud, with which to bespatter Chembur Garden Suburb, reference to the District map which he so proudly claims to possess will shew Anik to be some four miles from Chembur and separated therefrom by the entire range of the Trombay Hills.

The area reserved for a slaughter-house is nowhere near Chembur Suburb, but even if it were, one has only to remark that the presence of the slaughter-houses at Bandra has not prevented the growth of a Prosperous Suburb spreading, literally, from its gateway out to Pali Hill and the sea.

No complaint is voiced by Bandra residents as to the slaughter-house, neither is it possible, without protracted search, to find a vacant bunglow in the district.

So far as malaria is concerned, reference to Major Marjoribank's report referred to by your correspondent will shew that Chembur is in the lowest group as to spleen index (vide Map opposite page 13). Your correspondent states that malaria must be very prevalent because Chembur is shut off from sea breezes by the Trombay Hills. A glance at the map will shew that Chembur is situate North-West of Trombay Hills and as the prevailing wind throughout the year will take any obnoxious smell out to sea.

"Pro Bono Publico" quotes Mr. Mead in support of his childishly angry diatribes, but it might be stated that when Chief Secretary, the gentleman named, approved and accepted the Chembur Garden Suburb Scheme.

One always looks at the conclusion of such a letter to gain an idea as to its general object and here we find that Malavni and Yerangal are suggested as an alternative to Chembur, taking in Vesavi en route.

The mudflats in the neighbourhood of Vesava have recently been given considerable publicity as the medium of an extraordinary scheme, a fact well within the knowledge of your correspondent. Malavni and Yerangal being several miles from any railway station, it is unlikely with many thousands of acres available adjoining railway stations in Salsette that the public will journey to these villages, attractive though they be.

I should like, in conclusion, to deal with the letter of Mr. Trivedi, published on 26th May 1924. It is this gentleman's habit to tilt violently and frequently at all schemes of the Development Directorate and while he is, of course, not barred from so doing, it is necessary to correct his statements from time to time.

The reason that "the coast line from Bandra to Bhayander" has not been developed, is the fact that it would necessitate the construction of a costly line of railway and this is unjustifiable, because, as already stated, lands to the extent of thousands of acres are available in the vicinity of Stations on the B.B. & C.I. Railway and G.I.P. Railways.

Mr. Trivedi says that the 'Bombay Development Improvement Trust and Municipal Bill" provides that the Development Directorate will "carry out large schemes in two ways" by Town Planning Schemes to be carried out by Local Authorities (2) by the purchase of areas by Government outright with a view to resale after development with the least possible cost.'

Mr. Trivedi carefully side steps the first item (as is his manner) because he well knows that no less than seventeen Town Planning Schemes covering 1380 acres have been put in hand by the Development Directorate, these schemes being distributed over the length and breadth of Salsette.

Mr. Trivedi says that land is bought at annas four to annas eight per square yard and then sold at Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5 per square yard. This, is, of course, untrue. The average acquisition cost of land in Chembur is nearly a rupee a yard and it is sold fully developed at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per square yard while at Khar and Ghatkopar, the average acquisition cost is Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per square yard and it is sold fully developed at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. I shall be happy to give details of cost of development to any bona fide enquirer. I might remark that at Andheri, Malcolm Bagh has recently been developed by private enterprise for a Parsi Colony. The original cost of acquisition was annas twelve per square yard and the actual cost price of the developed plots is in excess of Rs. 4-8.

This Department can develop land at about Rs. 2 per square yard when dealing with large areas. Such development includes pucca metalled roads of a minimum width of 40 feet and ample open spaces. Enquiry of any reputable firm of Bombay Surveyors will prove that such a rate is the barest possible minimum if reasonable provision is to be made for interest on capital and the many other charges attendant on land development.

Mr. Trivedi states that Trombay is being developed because no buyers could be found for plots at Khar. The fact is that more than 50 per cent of the available plots at Khar have been sold and, with the completion of the New Khar Station on the B.B. & C.I. Railway (which adjoins our scheme,) the remaining plots will doubtless find ready purchasers.

Here again Mr. Trivedi carefully refrains from mentioning the Chapel Road-Bandra Scheme of the Directorate. This scheme is but a short distance from Khar and of the total area of 1,04,272 square yards no less than 89,556 square yards or 86 per cent has already been sold.

Your correspondent states that he met a party which had just returned from inspecting Chembur Garden Suburb and who were disappointed because the Rs. 5,000 bungalow did not include the 800 yard plot on which it stood.

The cost of the land at Rs. 3 is Rs. 2,400 and if Mr. Trivedi's friends expected a substantial brick built five roomed bungalow to be given to them for a further Rs. 2,600 one can firstly but admire their optism and secondly extend the admiration to Mr. Trivedi for thinking in like manner. The bungalow shewn to visitors at Chembur is not that which will be given to purchasers for Rs. 5,000 and this is carefully explained to all visitors.

The bungalow shown has similar accommodation to that which will be given in the Rs. 5,000 bungalow but the latter will be built in pucca burnt bricks and of solid materials throughout. A bungalow of this latter type is about to be built close to Chembur Garden Suburb Station.

Mr. Trivedi joins "Pro Bono Publico" in praise for the Malavni-Bhayander Area and suggests development here by Town Planning Schemes. If the owners in this District wish to have their lands Town Planned, they have but to make representations to this Department for their wishes to be carried into effect.

There is, however, no desire on the part of owners here to have their lands Town Planned; at any rate no application has been received by Government.—Yours, etc.,

E. M. GILBERT LODGE,
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Land Manager,
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FR 402

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All national educational workers must feel very much obliged to you for occasionally devoting some space to the problem dearest to them, but like all others who have tried to handle the question you yourself cannot avoid ambiguity and vagueness e.g. your short article on the subject in the 26th May issue of your paper is nothing but a very vague a fractional definition of the subject. In fact the task is very difficult and a correct understanding alone means more than half of it accomplished. I will not say I can do it but I will try to trace the different phases through which the problem has passed.

Originally the problem had no constructive side, at least Mahatma Gandhi never meant it to have any. His lieutenants, however, thought that without the establishment of national schools the boycott would not increase in pace and so without a moment's thinking as to what they meant by such schools innumerable schools were started. Through three years of untold enthusiasm the schools were not thought worth the notice of first rate politicians who occasionally condescended to pay short visits and express their pleasure at the working of the teachers. Now one finds many people trying to find out why these schools nearly failed and there are innumerable reasons proposed which differ for different individuals. To-day every national school is following its self-chalked-out path and no wonder that such sincere but single and aimless trials are bound to fail.

We must try to take a leaf out of the Government's policy. To-day we have fully seen through it and we know that the Government education is what it is to-day because they wanted to prepare nothing but their obedient servants. Germany had determined upon the Great War right 40 years before they actually began it and that would explain their policy of conscription that prevailed there in the pre-war days. This means that national education in addition to the general education which will be common for the civilised nations of the world must have for its distinguishing features something that will have a direct bearing on *the then* urgent requirements of the nation.

India wants to-day people who will have no fetishistic love for the Government but who will have the strength to stand aloof from them. These must also be non-violent *for the time being* (let those who believe in non-violence as a creed do it) and should necessarily be able to earn their livelihood. These are the vital criteria of national education as it should mean to-day. Thus far the theory. Practical difficulties must also count.

We must take the public for what they are. They are not very fond of risks and are for the most part very calculating. Our utopian and theoretical schemes may not, therefore, find favour with them. We want some very influential and rich men to make this the work of their life. It is no use for them merely to declare that national education must go on. They must put their shoulder to the wheel. They must not leave workers to the air. So long as some such men do not make a determination that way it would be idle to expect that well worded writings or stirring messages from men at the helm will be enough. Draftsmanship and oratory are arts by themselves and therefore may not always be within the pale of practicality. The gauntlet for work is still lying and it is for some leader of the first rank to take it up and show some substantial work. If such man or men come forth I can give them assurance on behalf of humble workers like myself that they may always count upon the fidelity of a sufficient number of them. If only our men should be real leaders who will not at any time and at any risk forsake their followers.—Yours, etc.

M. J. KANETKAR.

Nagpur, May 27.

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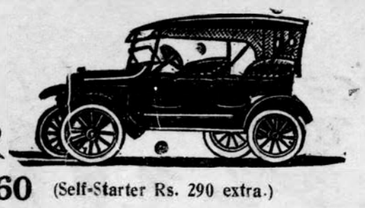

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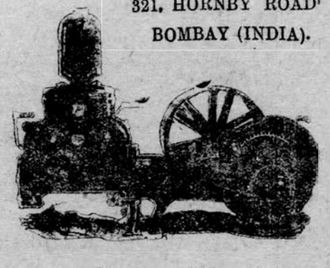

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